"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder, winds northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

Page 1.

Eleven men were burned to death and suffocated early yesterday morning in a fire in the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, which is run by The Christian Herald. Only three of the bodies were identified.

Page 2.

The monitor Terror, lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., was visited by about 1,000 men, women, and children yesterday. The Essex started for Portsmouth, but anchored in the lower bay.

Several clergymen in this city preached yesterday on the possibility of war. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Plymouth Church, said the time had come to end Spain's inhumanity in Cuba.

Page 3.

State Historian Hugh Hastings has completed his annual report. In it he announces a forthcoming volume of papers relating to the war of 1812.

The announcement has just been made of the marriage of Miss Mattie Valentine and Charles Standfast of Fordham, which was contracted secretly two years ago.

The contract for the erection of the Chesebrough Building, at State and Pearl Streets, at a cost of $500,000, has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago.

President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic arrived home March 4. He expressed his belief that annexation would come to pass eventually; it was doubtful, however, that the pending treaty would be ratified.

Patrolman J. J. McAuliffe of the Eldridge Street Station was held on seven charges of assault yesterday, made by four men and three women, who had pursued him in cabs through the streets in the Tenderloin district.

The State Senate is behind the Assembly in its work, and while the latter desires to end the session March 25, the date of final adjournment probably will be March 31. Senator Cantor is criticised by his Democratic colleagues for introducing the bill to submit to the voters the question of appropriating $7,000,000 to complete the canal improvements.

Page 4.

Twelve Scotch golf professionals are on their way to this country to take positions in the West.

Page 5.

The various boat clubs are making preparations for the coming season, and several crews were out on the Harlem River for practice or pleasure yesterday.

Mass meetings organized by master barbers were held yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn to arouse public opinion in favor of their bill to prevent any one starting in business as a barber until he has first served an apprenticeship of three years and passed an examination.

Page 8.

Philip Kearny, Jr., who was confined at the Brookside Sanitarium under legal proceedings, escaped from the institution.

In an address on the Raines law, Assemblyman Harburger scored the "hayseeds," and said the measure would be repealed within a year.

The father, mother, wife, and son of J. C. Price, a South River (N. J.) merchant, have died within the past few months. His wife died Saturday, and a daughter is critically ill.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday resolutions were adopted condemning the verdict of the jury in the Lattimer shooting case. The semi-annual election of officers of the union was held.

A number of manufacturers and business men will leave here on the Red D Line steamer Venezuela for Caracas, Venezuela, to attend the opening of the sample warehouse established there by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Assemblyman Crabtree of the Thirty-first District yesterday defended his bill authorizing owners of property to begin proceedings for assessment of damages when their property had been taken for public use, and declared that it was introduced at the request of property owners of his and the adjoining districts.

Page 10.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his St. Paul series of sermons, tok occasion to attack the work of Buddhist missionaries in America.

Joseph Badmore, a negro, born in Africa, who speaks a remarkable number of languages, is detained at the Barge Office for deportation because he has no money.

On the information given by a fifteen-year-old boy, Thomas Cash was arrested on the charge of having caused the death of the boy's mother by striking her during a quarrel.

Dr. T. W. Cleaveland, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. J. L. Corhart's child, was allowed to withdraw his waiver of examination yesterday and the hearing was set for Wednesday morning.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society of Ethical Culture on the subject, "A Philosopher on the Throne," the philosopher being Marcus Aurelius. He gave a sketch of the great Emperor's career and analyzed his philosophical works.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, has come back to the city for a week of revival services at the Grand Central Palace. He opened the meetings yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and held another service at night. Each audience, it was estimated, numbered 8,000. He said the world needs, while it denounces, enthusiasm, and that there was more excitement in the saloons Saturday night than in the pulpit all last year.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
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BIG LOAD OF KLONDIKERS.

The Ning Chow Sails for Alaska With 600 Passengers.

VANCOUVER, March 13.—The steamer Ning Chow sailed to-day for Alaska with 600 passengers and 1,000 tons of freight.

Among her passengers were 21 members of the mounted police, 90 Australians, and the Hon. Alex Boyle, brother of the Earl of Glasgow, with a party of Englishmen.

This is the Ning Chow's first voyage to Alaska.

A Klondiker Loses His Feet.

SEATTLE, March 13.—The steamer Noyo, from Alaska, brought down several of the crew of the steamer Whitelaw, which was destroyed by fire at Skaguay. Among her passengers was E. J. Robinson, who came from Fort Wrangle. His feet were so badly frostbitten that it was found on his arrival to be necessary to amputate both above the ankle.

Gift to the Yerkes Observatory.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Yerkes Observatory will soon receive another instrument with which Prof. E. E. Barnard hopes to accomplish great results—a photographic telescope. It is the gift of Miss Catherine W. Bruce of New York City, who recently subscribed $7,000 to erect a building and equip it with the instrument. The building will be known as the Bruce Astro-Photographic Observatory. It will contain a sixty-inch instrument with a ten-inch aperture. The glass will be cast by Mantois of Paris.

Mississippi Steamer Burned.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—From a fire, the origin of which is unknown, the well-known Mississippi River excursion steamer Grand Republic burned to the water's edge to-day, at the mouth of the River Des Peres, near South St. Louis. Nothing was saved, and Capt. W. H. Thorwegen, his wife, and two children and the watchman narrowly escaped death. The loss amounts to [illegible]. The Grand Republic was tied up for the Winter, and those on board were [illegible].

ELEVEN KILLED IN A FIRE

Burned and Suffocated on the Upper Floors of the Bowery Mission Lodging House.

A DESPERATE FIGHT FOR LIFE

Firemen Do Heroic Work in Saving the Panic-Stricken Men—The Place Was Run by The Christian Herald—Only Three Bodies Identified.

Eleven lives were lost within the brief space of one hour early yesterday morning during a fierce fire, which swept through the three upper floors of the five-story brick building at 105 Bowery, near Hester Street, occupied by the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home. When the flames were discovered at 1:40 o'clock more than 150 men were asleep in the building. So quickly did the flimsy partitions and bed clothing burn that some men were caught in their beds and killed.

A terrific stampede occurred on the upper floors. Men, dazed by the smoke and flames, fought their way forward they knew not whither. Some fell, overcome by the smoke, or were trampled under foot; others were caught by the flames and killed in the wild panic about the windows. At the front and rear many of those who escaped were burned and bruised, and made their way to the street in nakedness. Only three of the victims have been identified. They are:

FORAN, JOHN, twenty-eight years old, a machinist of Stapleton, S. I.

McDERMOTT, WILLIAM, twenty-six years old, a painter of Brooklyn.

SODAN, WILLIAM, thirty-eight years old, a farmer of Spottwood, N. J.

It is probable that all the dead will never be identified, for they belong to a class whose friends are few, and many of the bodies are now only charred and blackened masses.

How the Building Was Arranged.

The building was used by the mission and home under the auspices of The Christian Herald. The first floor was used as a meeting hall, where mission services were conducted. The remainder of the building was fitted up as a cheap lodging house. The second floor contained the reading room and office, with rooms in the rear fitted up with thirty-four beds. The third floor contained rooms arranged similarly. These rooms were formed by wooden partitions about 8 feet in height, inclosing a space about 4 by 8 feet, and containing one or two beds. There were thirty-eight beds on the third floor.

The fourth and fifth floors were called "dormitories" and contained each thirty-eight beds, placed side by side in two long rows, the rows separated by a longitudinal partition running the length of the building. There were besides accommodations for forty men in the basement. At the rear of each floor were the lavatories and bathrooms.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening, according to Superintendent John H. Wyburn, the sleeping places were well occupied. On the fifth floor, seventeen beds were taken. Thirty beds each were occupied on the third and fourth floors, and sixty-seven men occupied bunks on the second floor and in the basement. Other lodgers came in before the fire was discovered, but those in charge do not know how many.

Precisely how and where the fire originated may never be definitely known. Policeman Joseph Kirsch of the Eldridge Street Station, standing at the Bowery and Hester Street at 1:40 o'clock, saw a tongue of flame burst from a third-story window of the building. He sent in an alarm from a fire box almost at his hand and ran toward the building, followed closely by Officer Devine. The two rushed up to the fifth floor and down again, yelling "Fire!" as they went.

The fire had been discovered a few minutes before by John Sullivan and Harry Keegan, two lodgers who slept near each other at the rear end of the fourth floor. Keegan was awakened at 1:30 o'clock by a cloud of smoke, which drifted up the stairway from the floor below in little puffs. He gave his companion a rousing kick and dashed for the fire escape. Sullivan ran through the smoke down the stairs to the office and told Night Clerk William Moore that the building was on fire somewhere.

The Fire Found at Last.

The two then ran up to the fifth floor searching for the fire, but did not locate it at once. Coming down, they found the lavatories in the rear of the third floor in flames, which were eating their way to the stairway. Moore went on to the second floor arousing the inmates, while Sullivan confined his attention to the upper floors. His cries started the pandemonium that ensued.

The entire upper portion of the building became filled with smoke, followed so closely by flames that the occupants of the beds when aroused had not even time to snatch their scanty clothing, but fled, many without any covering whatever. The front and rear of the building are covered with fire escapes, but the deadly, blinding smoke shut out all the light, resulting in fatal confusion. Men groped and fought their way blindly from one end of the building to the other, often misled by a glare of light through the smoke, made by a tongue of flame, which they thought was the glare of the street lights without.

Groups that reached the windows beat out the glass with their hands and arms, and then there were fighting and crushing, shrieking and howling, among the terrified men to get to the fire escapes.

These were the scenes at every upper window when the first fire engines arrived a few minutes after the alarm had been sounded. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6 and 9 and Engines Nos. 9, 55, and 17 responded to the first alarm, but their arrival was quickly followed by a second and third alarms, which brought nine additional engines.

With the firemen arrived an immense number of spectators, who, fascinated by the awful sights at the windows, swept away the platoon of police of the Eldridge Street Station. Inspector Cross summoned the reserves from all the stations below Fourteenth Street, 200 men in all, and these were scarcely able to hold the great crowd in check. Meanwhile the firemen were deluging the building with water and devoting themselves to rescuing the frantic inmates.

Splendid Work of the Firemen.

Firemen ran up ladders to almost all the windows and quickly sprang to their tops. There the frenzied men were jammed usually in a half circle, pushing and pulling, but not one able to move an inch. In vain the firemen implored them to fall back and come out one at a time. They were nearly all naked and the flames were almost near enough to blister their backs, and the firemen had actually to fight them back in order that one man at a time could emerge.

Fireman Alexander E. Sweet of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 at one window on the fourth after successfully guiding a number of inmates to the fire escapes and safety, found George Wilson, twenty-four years old, almost exhausted. He pulled the man out upon the ladder. At that moment a burst of flame from the window almost threw both men to the street. Wilson was helpless, but Sweet held on to him, and passed him down to Fireman O'Connor on the floor below, and he, himself badly burned, made his way to the street. A great roar of approval from the crowds below greeted his heroic act.

At a front window on the fourth floor, where the fire was burning fiercest, there appeared a stockily built young fellow, stark naked, fighting like a madman to gain the fire escape. He was half leading and half carrying an older man, and shouting wildly. Suddenly the crowd about him seemed to heed for a second what he was saying, and let him through, and he pushed his charge safely out upon the fire escape. The young man was Martin Stevenson, no home, and the man whom he had risked his life to save was William Fitzpatrick, a blind man.

A few minutes later Fireman Joseph Quinn emerged from a window with Robert Ashman, forty-eight years old, who was badly burned about the feet. Ashman was treated by ambulance surgeons and went away. In the rear of the building the same scenes were being enacted, and firemen were at every window fighting back the terrified inmates and allowing one at a time to emerge.

As the night had been warm nearly every man had taken off all of his clothes in order to endure his stuffy quarters, and few who reached the street by way of the fire escapes wore anything. Naked men invaded the various restaurants and lodging houses and crouched behind counters until clothing or blankets were obtained for them.

In a short time the flames had worked through wall and ceiling and burst through the roof. Here, however, the fire was met by tons of water directed upon it from adjoining housetops, and at 3 o'clock it was under control. It had been altogether confined to the three upper floors, no damage whatever being done to the contents of the lower floors, except by water.

Searching for the Bodies.

As the firemen became able to work their way into the burned portion of the building a search was begun for dead bodies, although it was believed by nearly all that all the inmates had been rescued. At 3:10 o'clock, however, a black object was lowered in a netting from the fourth floor, and with a murmur of horror the great crowd began to press forward with almost irresistible force against the line of police that had been formed for just such an emergency.

One after another bodies were lowered, nearly all burned beyond recognition and some into shapeless, blackened masses. One body was found on the third floor. The man had fought his way to the front window, and had died at the last moment, with his head actually resting on the window sill.

On the fourth floor nine bodies were found. Two were near the front window, as though they had made a last effort to climb out. One had fallen a little further back. Two were found near the head of the stairs, which they had evidently attempted to descend. Toward the front of the building the blackened bodies of two men were found lying composedly in their beds, as if they had passed quickly from the sleep of life to the sleep of death. Nearer the rear windows were two other bodies. They lay partly on their beds, as if, in the act of arising, they had been overcome by the smoke and flames and fallen back dead.

Only one body was found on the fifth floor. On the south side of the building at the rear of this floor is a window in addition to those at the end. This window opens out upon the roof of an adjoining building, and the victim had only to step from the window to safety. But evidently his strength was spent at the moment he reached the window, and he was found lying with his feet burned off and his face outside in the cool air.

The eleven bodies were taken in patrol wagons to the Eldridge Street Station, where they lay until 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the hope that some one might identify them. No one came who knew them or cared for them, however, and at 9 o'clock the last of the number had been taken to the Morgue.

Three Identifications Made.

During the afternoon William Sodan was identified by James Bogan of Spottswood, N. J. They had come to the city together to see the town and were sleeping near each other.

Foran was identified by his brothers Michael and Thomas of Stapleton, S. I.

The man who identified McDermott refused to give his name, but said he knew McDermott had a sister living on Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

There is a maze of testimony, conflicting in many respects, concerning the happenings inside the building, the origin of the fire, and the terrible scenes among the inmates while the fire was burning. The time was so short and the excitement so great that the stories of those who were there are short and disconnected.

The Night Clerk's Story.

William Moore, the night clerk, had hardly recovered from the excitement yesterday. "I was counting up my cash about 1:30 o'clock or a little later," he said, "when a lodger, John Sullivan, came running down stairs shouting that there was a fire somewhere in the building. My first impulse was to turn in an alarm, but I did not know whether to believe Sullivan's story or not. So cautioning him to be quiet, I ran up to the top floor, where there is a stove for heating water for the bathrooms. I saw there was no fire there, but the smoke was becoming thicker, and I shouted 'Fire!' as I retraced my steps.

"On the third floor I noticed clouds of smoke pouring out from under the door of the lavatory in a rear corner of the building. I opened the door and was met by a burst of flame. The entire upper portion of the structure was ablaze. I saw it was beyond my control, and ran through that floor arousing the inmates, and then descended to the floor below to awaken the lodgers. By that time an alarm had been sent in.

"It is my duty to go through the building once every night, and it happened that I went through to the top floor not fifteen minutes before Sullivan came to me. Night Watchman Holzapfel, whose duty calls for a visit to every floor every half hour, also went through, and neither of us smelled smoke. I heard a fearful noise above after the fire began, but could not get above the second floor. I do not know exactly how many men were in the building at the time, for the lodgers come in and go out at all hours of the night."

Thomas Gilbert, a lodger who occupied Room 40, on the third floor, near the rear of the building, is positive that the fire started in the lavatory on that floor. "I retired early," said he, "but got up at 12 o'clock, and in the toilet rooms I noticed a great pile of papers of the kind in which sandwiches and pies are usually wrapped. The men had thrown it there after having eaten the food. After that I believe some fellow lighted his pipe there and threw the match among this paper. When I was aroused later by the cry of fire I remembered the paper at once, and, looking, saw that corner of the building in a mass of flames."

Thomas P. Donnel's Fight for Life.

Thomas P. Donnel, who slept on the third floor, gives a graphic description of the terrible panic that occurred there after the cry of fire. "The smoke was so thick when I awoke," said he, "that I could not see my hands before me, except in the direction of the northeast corner, where I could see the glow of fire as through a blanket. I rushed into the narrow passage, and as I did so some one knocked me down. I struggled to my feet and pushed forward with the crowd. There wasn't much noise, for every one was too full of smoke to speak. Sometimes I heard a groan, and now and then a man fall and struggle up again. I stepped on two or three prostrate men, but I couldn't help it, for I had to push on or die soon.

"At last we reached the windows and knocked them out, sash and all, and got the air. But the heat behind was getting awful, and we got out, none too quickly. I felt sure that several men were killed on that floor, but I suppose they got to the window with their very last breath and were pulled out."

Joseph Earl, bookkeeper for all three of the mission establishments run by The Christian Herald in the neighborhood, lived on the fourth floor in a little room at the front. He was awakened by a rush of men through his room to get to the fire escape. "I got out on the fire escape," said he, "and was almost pushed off by the men behind me. I was in such a position that I had to hang on for life, and dared not attempt to descend. I stood there until my feet were blistered and was on the point of succumbing to the blasts of hot air coming up from the windows below when a fireman who had come up a ladder grasped me by the collar and swung me down to another fireman and to safety."

Robert Twiss, a machinist who works at 158 South Street, was sleeping on the third floor. "The fire was all in the northeast corner when I awoke," said he, "and I rushed over to the wall where I knew the hand grenades were kept, but they were all gone. I then groped my way out to the stairs, and ran down to the floor below. I was walking across the Bowery when I remembered that I had not a stitch of clothes on. I rushed back to one of the lower floors and got a blanket. My idea is that a match or a spark from a lighted pipe in the toilet rooms on the third floor did the business."

The Crippled and Helpless Saved.

A remarkable illustration of the innate chivalry implanted in every man's breast is the fact that in the wild stampede of frenzied men the crippled and helpless escaped. Besides Fitzpatrick, the blind man, who was carried to safety, there were several other men in the building who were scarcely able to walk.

Theodore Ruden, an old man, partly paralyzed in the legs, got out unscathed.

James Butterworth, seventy-one years old, a war veteran, was mixed up in that horrible battle for life on the third floor of the building. He is feeble, but is safe and sound, yet stronger and younger men died.

John H. Wyburn, the Superintendent of the mission, stated yesterday morning that he was satisfied that the fire had originated in the rear of the third floor and was caused by a match or lighted cigarette being thrown among loose papers in the lavatory. He denied as absurd a rumor that the lodgers in the basement of the building were locked in at night and had become frenzied in their prison during the fire. He said that every precaution was taken against fire, and maintained that the smoke and resulting confusion divested the victims of their ordinary senses.

Clothing Given to Survivors.

He and other officers of the mission visited the building early yesterday morning and gave out clothing to all of the lodgers who had lost their effects during the fire. Forty of these outcasts had previously applied at the Eldridge Street Station, where the policemen fitted them out with cast-off uniforms and old citizens' clothes.

Manager Sanderson of The Christian Herald said yesterday that all the victims of the fire would be buried at the mission's expense. The bodies will be taken care of by Stephen Merritt, and a public funeral will be held either at his establishment or at some church within a few days. Coroner Zucca visited the Morgue and viewed the bodies yesterday morning.

The burned building was erected about five years ago. It is owned by the Chesebrough estate and has been leased to Louis Klopsch, the President of the mission and proprietor of The Christian Herald. The damage to the building is $5,000, and the police estimate of the loss on the contents is $7,000. There was $5,000 insurance on the latter.

LATTIMER WITNESS BEATEN.

Suffers Violence Because He Gave Testimony at the Wilkesbarre Trial for the Defense.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 13.—The ill-feeling which a certain element in this district harbors over the acquittal of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies, who were charged with murdering strikers at Lattimer, was illustrated again at McAdoo last night, when Paul Dindorfer was expelled from the foreign branch of the Miners' Union and afterward beaten by unknown men.

Dindorfer testified for the defense in the trial at Wilkebarre regarding his experiences in the numerous marching raids. At the meeting of the miners last night he was expelled from the union and a committee was appointed to bring him to the hall to apprise him of the action. The man accompanied the committee ignorant of the purpose for which he had been summoned. When announcement had been made of his expulsion he retired at once from the meeting.

He no sooner was outside the door than two men sprang upon him, felled him to the earth, and beat him. Some persons passing answered his cry for help, and his assailants fled. Dindorfer is still suffering from the effects of the heavy blows rained upon his head.

LETTERS TO JUDGE WOODWARD.

Anonymous Communications Containing Threats Against His Life.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 13.—Some of the anonymous letters sent to Judge Woodward during the Lattimer murder trial are being made public. Following are samples of the letters received:

To Judge Woodward.

Sir: I am ordered to interview or communicate with you. I have chosen the latter method.

My purpose is to warn you of the fate that awaits you. I am a member of a secret organization sworn to end your life, and it will carry out its purpose even though its last member dies in the act.

I have been chosen to follow you to the ends of the earth. My fate is as nothing to me. Should I fail, another will be chosen.

JUSTICE.

Elmira, Feb. 20, 1898.

To Judge Woodward.

Dear Sir: Information reaches the public that you receive royalties on every ton of coal mined, and that you are in sympathy with mine owners, as well as with Sheriff Martin and his deputies. The public is deeply interested in the proceedings of this trial and wish the murderous wretches, if guilty, severely punished.

You are accused of being biased in favor of the defense. Your life is in jeopardy if you are not impartial and absolutely free from bias. Do your duty and there can be no complaint.

Threats are being made. Beware!

FROM A FRIEND.

Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 27.

Judge Woodward: I have traveled much and my sympathy has been aroused in favor of the much-abused foreigner. See that justice is done.

This letter was written by a woman.

Another woman, writing from Mahanoy City, Penn., makes a plea for Sheriff Martin and his deputies and says the men at Lattimer were on the same footing as the "Molly Maguires."

A crank at Rome, N. Y., writes:

"The trial was a farce from beginning to end."

Yours,
EZRA, THE KING,
United States, Heaven.

Several of the more threatening letters are withheld in the hope that their authors may fall into the hands of detectives.

WIDOW GETS $50,000 DAMAGES.

Verdict Against a Railroad for Lieut. Arthur Tomlinson's Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—A jury in the Aline County Circuit Court at Benton yesterday brought in a verdict of $50,000 damages against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway in favor of Mrs. Arthur Tomlinson of Washington, widow of Lieut. Arthur Tomlinson of the National Fencibles.

Lieut. Tomlinson was run over and killed by an Iron Mountain locomotive at Little Rock on July 8, 1894, at the conclusion of an inter-State drill.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which appeared Saturday morning in Texas has moved northeastward across the lower lake region and down the St. Lawrence Valley. Rain fell in the twenty-four hours previous to yesterday morning in the Lower and Central Mississippi Valleys, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and in Northern New England, and light snow in the upper lake region. During yesterday the rain extended to the Middle Atlantic Coast and Southern New England. By night the weather had cleared as far eastward as New York, and northward to the lake regions. An extensive barometic depression has developed on the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau, but it is as yet accompanied only by a light snow on the northern plateau. The temperature has fallen sharply in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. It is warmer over most of the regions west of the Mississippi. Clearing weather is indicated to-day in New England, fair weather on the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and in the lake regions and central valleys. Fair weather, perhaps followed by an increasing cloudiness in more western districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	38	53	54
6 A. M.	33	52	58
9 A. M.	30	55	60
12 M.	33	57	68
4 P. M.	36	56	62
6 P. M.	34	55	59
9 P. M.	32	57	56
12 P. M.	31	55	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58⅝
Weather Bureau	55
Corresponding date 1897	33⅞
Corresponding date for last 25 years	38

The maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees, at 7 P. M.; the minimum was 48 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .91, and at 8 P. M., .68.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

A SCHEME TO AVERT WAR

Plan Submitted to the President by an American Citizen of Spanish Birth.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR CUBA

Minister Bernabe Receives the Suggestion in a Friendly Way, and Says Spain Will Yield All But Its Sovereignty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Minister Bernabe's assurances of the desire to maintain unbroken the traditional friendship existing between the United States and Spain are not confined to his official utterances in the presence of the President. An account of a visit made yesterday to the President and a subsequent talk about that visit by the Spanish Minister support the very friendly declarations made in his speech of introduction, and indicate Spain's inclination to cultivate peace.

President McKinley yesterday had a call from a gentleman from New York who represents a large steamship company doing business between Spanish and West Indian ports. He represented himself as a Spanish-born American citizen, but said that he had many relatives and friends in Spain, and also many friends and acquaintances among the insurgents. He did not speak as a representative of Spain, but said that it was his desire, as he believed it was Spain's desire, that war, which seemed imminent, might be avoided.

From information he was receiving from Madrid he was justified, he declared, in asserting that the anxiety to avert war was as great in Spain as it was with the Administration. He told the President that he believed that no effort should be neglected to prevent a hostile conclusion of the controversy that had been agitating the public, and he believed that if a proposition could be made to Spain which he had in mind peace could be maintained with honor to all concerned.

Plan Outlined to the President.

The President's visitor went on to say that he thought that if the proposition could be made to the insurgents, with the consent of Spain, that Spain should grant the demands of the insurgents to the extent of withdrawing the armed forces of Spain, permitting the Cubans to take control of the island and its revenues, insisting that half the Colonial Cabinet should be composed of men who have advocated independence, and trusting to the assistance of the advocates of independence to restore and maintain order, Spain to demand nothing except that the island shall continue its allegiance to Spain, the insurgents would listen and consent. The visitor to the President said that he was willing to carry a proposition of this sort himself. If this offer were rejected and war should come his property and services would be at the disposal of the United States.

The President is said to have listened attentively to the very enthusiastic statement made to him, but asked what was to become of the Cuban debt. The caller answered that he supposed that Cuba would be expected, if it controlled the revenues, to assume the debt. The President asked if the representatives of Cuba in this country had been consulted to learn what they thought of the proposition, and the visitor answered that those representatives had not yet been talked with about it.

The Spanish Minister met a gentleman last night who had learned of this call upon the President, Señor Bernabe had not heard previously of the offer made to the President. After he had talked very frankly about the desire of Spain that there should be no interruption of the friendship between the two nations, and said that Spain would do almost anything to assure the United States of the desire that there should be peace rather than war, which was to be deplored and avoided, the nature of the suggestions made to the President was referred to by the other gentleman.

No Resentment Shown by Bernabe.

The Minister did not resent the proposition. It is understood he admitted that in the interest of peace and to assure the United States that it desired to treat the Cubans in a manner that would be regarded by them as for their own interests, Spain would consent to any measure of settlement that would not involve the surrender of sovereignty. This surprised the gentleman with whom he was talking, who asked if Spain would be willing that the United States should guarantee the autonomy to be extended to the Cubans as the price of peace. The Minister is reported to have answered that he had not received any communication from his Government upon this particular proposition or on this point, but he could say that no effort would be neglected that would assure peace with the retention of sovereignty of the colony.

"What about the debt of Cuba?" was asked by the gentleman with whom he was conversing.

"Oh," answered the Minister, "that is a delicate question. "But I suppose Cuba would be expected to pay the debt if it was to have control of the revenues of the island."

It seems that the proposition is not a new one, except in its presentation before President McKinley. It was heard of some time ago from Cuba, when a similar offer was put forth tentatively in Cuba, but not taken up by Gomez.

Ridiculed by Mr. Quesada.

Mr. Quesada, the agent of the Cuban insurgents in this city, has not been accessible to-night, but it is ascertained that he was approached yesterday by a visitor who desired to talk with him about Cuban affairs. Mr. Quesada replied that he could talk with him only if he came with a proposition for Cuban independence. He ridiculed the proposition reported to have been submitted to the President, and declared that it was merely the personal suggestion of a man who was observing the increasing anxiety of Spain to bring the trouble in Cuba to some sort of an end.

When Spain had a plan to offer that was approved by the Madrid Government, he said, it probably would be presented by the Spanish Minister, and not by an American citizen.

FOR AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

A Special Bureau of the Navy Department to Begin Work in This City To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Board on Auxiliary Cruisers met in Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's room, at the Navy Department, this morning. There were present, in addition to the Assistant Secretary, Chief Constructor Hichborn of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Capt. Frederick Rodgers of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, Capt. O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau; Lieut. Sargeant, Recorder of the Board of Inspection, and Lieut. Peters of the Naval Intelligence Bureau. Lieut. Commander J. D. Kelly and Naval Constructor Tawresey, the latter now on duty at Cramps' shipyards, were expected, but their orders to attend had evidently arrived too late to permit them to do so.

Each of the bureau chiefs present was able to give the board some information incident to work that may be required to fit out any ships that might be obtained. Several of the members of the board, originally appointed to look into the matter, are unable to leave the city at the present time, so it was determined that a special board, of which Capt. Rodgers will be President, should be designated to proceed to New York to-night to undertake the work in hand. An office will be opened at 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, to-morrow, at which owners and agents for ships will be invited to make their proposals for turning over to the navy such vessels as are of value for conversion into war purposes.

The naval officials say there will be no difficulty experienced in obtaining all the vessels that are desired, as there are hundreds available. Thanks to the careful work of the Naval Intelligence Office, the department keeps in close touch with the construction of all craft that could be utilized in the event of hostilities, and just now it has a record of forty such ships of all sizes and classes which will be inspected and examined if their owners desire to part with them. Several of these are vessels which have been constructed under the Subsidy act of Congress and are engaged in carrying the mails.

The vessels to be examined will include all classes, from liners to ocean-going tugs, which can be of very material service for a number of purposes. Tonnage, draught, speed, conditions of boilers and machinery, and other attributes will figure in the thorough inspection which will be undertaken by the board before any chartering or purchasing is recommended. Both the Ordnance Bureau and that engaged in the work of construction and repair are ready to take their part in fitting out and equipping such vessels as may be acquired.

At the Washington gun factory there are now in various stages of construction no less than 150 guns of formidable character, on which work is being pushed night and day, with a view to their early completion. No new guns are being started, but the entire efforts of the factory are devoted to finishing those now under way. A naval officer said there would be enough of them when finished to constitute a fair armament for probably thirty or more auxiliary cruisers, should such a large fleet be found necessary to supplement the regular warships.

ASSEMBLING THE WARSHIPS.

The Machias in Good Condition—The Helena and Bancroft Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The gunboat Machias, which has just arrived at Norfolk from the Asiatic station by way of the Suez Canal, has been found to be in fair shape as a result of the examination by the Naval Inspection Board. A thorough overhauling will be unnecessary in the present circumstances, and she will be sent to Boston, where all necessary repairs can be made to her in about twelve days.

The ordering of the Helena and the Bancroft, now on the European station, to the United States, will leave Admiral Howell, commanding that station, with but one vessel—the San Francisco. No explanation for the action is vouchsafed by the officials of the Navy Department, and Secretary Long, when asked to-day, declined to say anything about this step further than that the two ships had been ordered home.

DEAL WITH BRAZIL NOT CLOSED.

Purchase of the Two Warships Not Yet Concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Long to-night made the statement that the matter of the purchase of the two Brazilian ships had not been settled.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

The Transfers to the Coast Defenses to be Made Early This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Government is perfecting its plans to make the movements of troops to the coast defenses, orders for which were issued by the War Department Friday and published at that time.

A conference was held here to-day by representatives of the Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railroad, Seaboard Air Line, and Chesapeake and Ohio to arrange for the transportation of light artillerymen and their accoutrements.

It was stated that companies of artillerymen, consisting of about sixty men each, would be transferred from Fort Monroe to the following points: To Fort Caswell on the Cape Fear River, Ga.; to Tybee, near Savannah; to Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and to Sheridan's Point, on the Potomac. It also was stated that a company would be moved from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to some point on the Delaware River near Philadelphia. The Government wanted the arrangements perfected by to-morrow, or Tuesday at the latest.

POWDER FOR THE BIG GUNS.

A Delaware Plant, Working Day and Night, Makes Ten Tons a Day.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—The powder works of the E. I. Dupont-De Nemours Company are working day and night on a Government order for hexagonal powder for the big guns. Until a day or two ago only the day force was at work, but it is said that orders from Washington necessitated the employment of a night force. In addition some of the buildings are being enlarged and additional machinery is being put in.

There are twenty-six grinding mills on the place, and all these are running. The daily capacity of the works is said to be ten tons of hexagonal powder. Work is also said to have been hurried at the company's plant in New Jersey, near Gibbstown.

DRY DOCK AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Collis P. Huntington to Build the Largest One in the World.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 13.—The work of building at the local shipyard the largest dry dock in the world is to begin at once. Collis P. Huntington, the principal owner of the plant, has informed the Navy Department that the immense basin will be completed as soon as possible. Plans are now being prepared.

The dock will be over 800 feet long and will have ample room for two first-class battleships at one time. It is understood that Mr. Huntington has received the assurance of Government officials that a sufficient number of warships will be docked here each year to pay him for the undertaking, which will cost at least $1,000,000.

MUNITIONS AT NEWPORT.

Making Torpedoes, Gun Cotton, and Smokeless Powder.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 13.—There has been the greatest activity to-day at the torpedo station in preparing charges for torpedo outfits and also in perfecting the defenses at the entrance of Narragansett Bay. In the machine shops at the station the lathes cutting the shell for fuses and primers were run to their full capacity, while extra hands were in the fuse room loading and packing. Hands have also been taken on in the gun cotton and smokeless powder plants, which are being pushed to their full capacity.

In the magazine at Rose Island there are several thousand pounds of Dupont cotton purchased at the time of the burning of the factory here. This is used for loading torpedo war heads. To-morrow another consignment of Whitehead torpedoes will come from the Bliss Company Works, in Brooklyn. The torpedo boats Gwyn and Talbot have steam up ready to be turned over to the officers and crews, who are expected to-morrow.

The new type of torpedoes, which will be issued in a few days, will require double the charge of those heretofore served to the navy. Early this evening the torpedo boat Stiletto returned quite unexpectedly from New York, where she has been all Winter for tests of her oil-burning furnaces. She came up under this sort of fire and her stacks flamed considerably. It is assumed that she will be used for carrying smokeless powder to New York as soon as it is produced here.

To-day the naval reserves were engaged along shore locating signal stations between the Government telegraph stations. These will be at West Island, Fort Adams, Dutch Island, Narragansett Pier, Point Judith, and Watch Hill on the Rhode Island coast.

May Test the Big Dry Dock To-day.

The final testing of Dry Dock No. 3 at the navy yard may take place to-day. The only work done yesterday was the filling of the dry dock with water and the changing of the caisson from the inner to the outer groove. To-day it is possible that the dock will be pumped out.

SPAIN SEEKING SYMPATHY

European Aid Expected If America Gives the Provocation for War.

SPANISH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

A War of Privateering Considered Sufficient, Without Attacking American Territory—General Opinion Favors Peace.

MADRID, March 13.—The view held in official circles is that Spain will not provoke a war, because if she did she would find herself isolated, but if America gives the provocation Spain will not be alone in the struggle.

The general opinion is that in the event of war Spain will not need to attack American territory. It will suffice her to pursue a war of privateering. As America's commerce is sevenfold greater than Spain's, American interests would suffer most. War would be madness, benefitting neither nation, and good sense, therefore, counsels peace.

THE EXPECTATION IN SPAIN.

Understood the Spanish Court of Inquiry Will Hold the Loss of the Maine Due to an Internal Cause.

MADRID, March 13.—El Imparcial says: "The Government is momentarily expecting to receive the report of the Spanish commission, which, it is understood, will maintain that the Maine explosion was internal.

"Although the American commission may give another explanation the Government will uphold energetically the Spanish report."

LATENT SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN.

The Paris Temps, However, Says She Can Expect No Effectual Support.

PARIS, March 13.—The Temps says:

"Spain does not deceive herself when she counts upon the sympathies, at least latent, of European Governments, but it would be a mistake for her to expect any effectual support from either Great Britain or the Triple Alliance. Before all, she must rely upon herself."

Only Platonic Sympathy.

LONDON, March 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail declares that French support of Spain "would not exceed platonic sympathy," and that there is no likelihood that the friendliness of Austria or Germany would extend further.

Senor Castillo Returns to Paris.

MADRID, March 13.—Señor Leon Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to France, has returned to Paris.

Spanish Squadron at Cadiz.

MADRID, March 13.—The Spanish torpedo squadron has not yet left Cadiz.

FOREIGN PRESS OPINION.

Discussion of the Relations Between Spain and the United States and of the Outlook.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times, commenting on the cordiality of the interview between President McKinley and Señor Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, and commending the President's policy, says:

"Mr. McKinley cannot more surely tranquilize American opinion and secure a fair field for his pacific endeavors than by convincing the American people that he is prepared for all contingencies."

The Daily Graphic editorially suggests that there is time still remaining that can be utilized to negotiate an agreement to refer the Maine matter to arbitration, to ascertain the 'true facts' and to decide as to the nature of the indemnity, if any be due to the United States.

"England," says The Daily Graphic, "would sympathize with a war for the liberation of Cuba, but if the United States goes to war it must be in a just cause and after every effort to secure an honorable peace has been exhausted."

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S VIEWS.

He Scouts the Idea of an Alliance with England and Japan.

LONDON, March 13.—The Sunday Special publishes from its Berlin correspondent an interview with United States Ambassador White on the attitude of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban situation.

Ambassador White, according to this dispatch, declared the statement that the United States had entered into an alliance with England and Japan absolutely without foundation. "The United States," Mr. White is reported to have said, "will never bind herself by such an alliance. President McKinley's Administration cannot act against the tradition which forbids all such complications in America's international relations. Least of all will it do so for the sake of American interests in the Far East.

"The fear of war with Spain must not be taken too seriously. The fifty-million-dollar credit is no proof that the United States intends going to war, since the Government had long demanded such a credit for the purposes of harbor defense. This, however, had been postponed, owing to the niggardly policy Congress had hitherto pursued."

Characterizing as "quite untrue" the statement that the United States had placed large orders with Herr Krupp, Mr. White is reported as adding: "America possesses ammunition of all kinds and war material in the Government factories sufficient for every emergency."

A MAINE STORY IN BERLIN.

Our Embassy Said to Have Advices the Ship Was Destroyed Internally.

LONDON, March 13.—Lieut. Allen, the United States Military Attaché at Berlin, is reported by The Sunday Special's correspondent as saying that private advices have reached the American Embassy alleging that the investigations of the American court of inquiry clearly indicate that the sinking of the Maine was not due to accident; that substantial evidence to this effect has been discovered, but that, owing to the excited state of public feeling, these facts have been withheld from publication.

ARTILLERYMEN TO MOVE TO-DAY.

Battery A Going from Fort Hamilton to Sandy Hook.

Battery A, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, will move to Sandy Hook to-day. It is under command of Capt. Roberts and Lieut. Hancock, and comprises sixty-five men. It is a heavy battery. All of the light artillery at Fort Hamilton is getting in readiness to move, and some of the batteries will be sent to the Southern Coast.

The men of Battery A will take their tents with them, and are going to live under canvas, as there are no barracks for them at Sandy Hook. Battery D, a light battery, after taking part in the military carnival in Madison Square Garden, will go to Charleston. It is understood that when the new regiment, the Sixth, comes to Fort Slocum, the batteries of the Fifth now at Fort Slocum will be sent to Fort Hamilton.

The Lake Shore Limited.

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NEWS FROM THE MAINE.

The Court of Inquiry Is Still Busy at Havana, and Does Not Fix a Date for Leaving Cuba.

WRECKING DIVERS DISMISSED.

All Further Submarine Investigations to be Made by Naval Men—No Word from the Court Reaches Washington.

HAVANA, March 13.—The court of inquiry did a good deal of work to-day, examining Ensign Powelson and such divers of the wrecking company as have been investigating the wreck. It is said to-day that these divers have been released from further work of this kind and instructed to pursue their labors under the wrecking contract.

The court will have the services of the naval divers as heretofore, and, if necessary, can call again upon the civilian divers.

It is thought the court will close its labors here some day this week and then go to Key West to re-examine some of the survivors of the Maine there. This programme, however, is not verified officially, the members of the court insisting they can fix no date for the conclusion of its sessions here and its departure from Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Long said to-day, in response to a specific inquiry, that nothing had been received from the court of inquiry.

UNTIL MAY 1 TO CONQUER CUBA.

Minister Woodford's Note Not Considered an Ultimatum.

LONDON, March 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I am able to assert on the best authority that United States Minister Woodford originally intimated that the United States hoped and expected that Spain would re-establish peace in Cuba before March 1 of this year. Recently, in response to Spanish representations, the United States extended the time to May 1. Both Governments refuse to describe this intimation as an ultimatum to Spain."

SPAIN LOOKING TOWARD BERLIN.

Emperor William's Pledge of Support Not Confirmed.

LONDON, March 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says the statement of the Berlin correspondent of La Correspondencia de España that Emperor William at a private dinner party last week declared that "so long as William II. is the German Emperor the United States shall not possess themselves of Cuba," is not confirmed. The correspondent adds:

"The report has stimulated speculation in Madrid as to the support Spain is likely to receive at Berlin. This speculation, however, is marked by an inability to distinguish properly between moral sympathy and material assistance; so that the slightest hint of good will thrown out by a foreign newspaper or diplomatist is promptly clutched at as an earnest of an impending alliance.

"But the prevailing conjectures are very wild and appear to be based on no concrete information."

IS NO "NEWPORT" TORPEDO.

Lieut. Commander McLean Discusses a Suggestion as to the Maine.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 13.—Lieut. Commander McLean, stationed at the torpedo station was asked this morning what he thought about the suggestion, said to have been made by a naval officer at Havana, that the Maine might have been blown up by a "Newport" torpedo. He replied that there is no such thing as a "Newport" torpedo. The station here, he said, was largely for experimental purposes in the way of making and testing torpedoes, and it had experimented with the Whitehead, Howell, and Cunningham torpedoes.

According to the Lieutenant Commander the Whitehead torpedo, which is the projectile in general use in the United States Navy, although the Howell is used to some extent, is an auto-mobile affair. In the centre of the projectile, which is made in sizes of 16 and 18 feet in length, is a cylinder for the reception of compressed air, which feeds the mechanism in the tail of the torpedo. In front of the cylinder for compressed air is placed the warhead, which usually contains in the neighborhood of 220 pounds of gun cotton.

When the torpedo is prepared for action it is placed in a firing tube. When the firing tube is discharged it throws the projectile a distance of 15 or 20 feet, and the compressed air in the tank is released and supplies the motive power for the mechanism in the tail. Enough compressed air is stored to carry the torpedo 1,600 or 1,800 yards. The distance which the torpedo is intended to travel may be gauged by an adjustment of the mechanism in the tail of the projectile.

When the projectile strikes an object the gun cotton is exploded by detonation by means of a charge of fulminate of mercury in the form of a cap.

The force of the discharge of 220 pounds of gun cotton is sufficient, if properly placed, to sink a warship, as was demonstrated in the Brazilian insurrection, when a single torpedo destroyed four compartments in the battleship Aquidaban, sinking that vessel, although she was able, under her own steam, to get from her moorings to a dock a few hundred yards away.

The Howell torpedo differs from the Whitehead only in the mechanism, while the Cunningham torpedo is powerful, swift, and destructive, but uncontrollable.

THE DESOLATION IN CUBA.

Col. Parker, Who Went with Senator Proctor, Tells of Reconcentrados, Miss Barton, and Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Proctor and his traveling companion returned to Washington to-day from their visit to Cuba. Col. Parker, in describing their trip, said: "We went to Sagua la Grande, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Rio. I was with Senator Proctor most of the time. The stories of the amount of suffering in the Island of Cuba have not been exaggerated. It is intense over every portion of the island. The reconcentrados are gathered into the villages, where they can be seen in all their pitiable aspects. It is perhaps greater in Matanzas than elsewhere. What impressed me most, and would doubtless impress any visitor to Cuba, is the utter desolation of the island.

"Miss Barton is doing great work among the reconcentrados, and is to be praised for her heroic efforts in that direction. We were well treated by the Spaniards." In answer to the question as to what he thought should be done to put an end to the awful suffering, Col. Parker would not commit himself, but he said, significantly, that he had no doubt this Government would take the best course. He commended most highly the course of Consul General Lee, who, he said, is a man fitted for his place in every respect, from what he had seen of his administration of affairs there. "The matter of his recall reached there just a little before the contradiction, and was not credited. It was denied that his return to this country was wanted," he said.

In regard to the question as to whether the impression prevailed in Havana that the Maine was destroyed by external influence, Col. Parker spoke guardedly. He said, however, that the same impression prevailed there as here. There was little or no war talk, and the de Lome incident was not mentioned there during his visit. He left Washington Feb. 18.

THE SOUTH'S SPLENDID LOYALTY.

Senator Proctor Greatly Impressed by It in His Recent Journey.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 13.—Senator Proctor, just back from Cuba, passed through Charlotte this morning. While at breakfast he talked freely except on the subjects of Spain and the probability of war.

He said the most gratifying thing he observed on his trip was the "splendid" attitude of the Southern people. He felt it was worth the total cost of all preparation for war to demonstrate what a sterling, loyal spirit was cherished throughout the South.

He said he had gathered some facts in Cuba, but did not know just what bearing they might have on the present situation. He would have to find out the situation at home before he could judge fairly of the knowledge he had gained on the trip.

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SUNDAY WORK AT READING.

Rushing the New Buildings of the Carpenter Steel Company.

READING, Penn., March 13.—Extraordinary activity for Sunday was witnessed to-day at the plant of the Carpenter Steel Company by many persons who went there to see the progress of work on the erection of the three large buildings which the contractor agrees to complete in twenty days, and which are necessary for the fulfillment of the contract with the Government for projectiles to the value of more than $1,000,000. A condition of this contract with the Government is that the Carpenter Company shall double its present capacity, and to meet this the three buildings are being rushed to completion by day and night work, and there was no cessation in the operations to-day.

The ten crucible furnaces in the plant of the Diamond Steel Works, leased yesterday by the shell manufacturers, are being put in thorough order and will be run in full blast beginning next Tuesday. With the completion of the new buildings of the Carpenter plant 350 additional men will be employed.

Mines in Portsmouth Harbor.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 13.—Plans for the placing of submarine mines for Portsmouth Harbor have been mapped out, and a large force of men has been at work near the fortifications all day. Some persons doubt, however, that these mines will be of much use, owing to the great depth of water in the river, there being over ten fathoms in the channel from the entrance at Newcastle to within a short distance of the navy yard.

Hundreds of men visited the navy yard last week to enlist, and learned to their surprise there was no enlistment Bureau here. The Navy Department will be asked to establish here a station for the enlistment of men from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Ships at League Island.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The Miantonomoh, Katahdin, Minneapolis, and Columbia will be ready to sail within a day or two if so ordered, and whatever additional repairs may be necessary can be attended to en route. A few more men are needed for the Katahdin and Minneapolis, and a detachment of marines under Lieut. Fuller is expected soon to complete the Columbia's complement. All the warships are coaled and have most of their stores aboard, and about all that remains to be done now is to replenish their stocks of ammunition. This will be done at the Government magazine a short distance below the navy yard.

Fortifying Fort Pickens.

PENSACOLA, March 13.—Fort Pickens, which guards the entrance to the harbor on the east side, is the scene of great activity. It is considered one of the strongest of the old forts. New six and eight inch rifle guns will be mounted on it. The big disappearing guns are now in position, and it is learned that the troops at Fort Barrancas are under orders to prepare for practice with them, which is expected to begin within the next ten days. Large quantities of ammunition have been received at the fort and more is on the way. The Pensacola division of the naval militia has just received from the Government a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun and a full outfit of cutlasses, ammunition, &c.

Pushing Work on Plum Island.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 13.—Work is going forward rapidly upon the fortifications on Plum Island, which not long ago became a Government reservation. The fortifications are intended to protect the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. One hundred men have been at work steadily for some time, and it is said an extra one hundred will arrive within a few days. Thomas A. Scott of New London is constructing a dock at the northeast corner of the island. The fort on Gull Island is nearing completion and the emplacements for the guns are well under way.

Cuban Regulations as to Yachts.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—With the view of avoiding difficulties in the future, the Spanish Legation wishes it made public that custom legislation in Cuba does not contain any special regulations concerning yachts. The Captain simply has to provide himself with a regular manifest, certifying that the vessel is in ballast. If these regulations are not complied with the Captain is liable to a fine.

AN ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Gen. Merritt's Views on the Bill Now Before Congress.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was asked yesterday concerning the bill for the reorganization of the United States Infantry which is now before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. There are at present two battalions in each regiment of infantry. The bill, which, it is understood, will shortly be favorably reported back to the House, provides for the organization in each regiment of a skeleton third battalion, consisting only of officers, the idea being that in case of trouble, if it became necessary, these officers would be the nucleus for the formation of new bodies of troops made up, besides the officers, of volunteers, thus increasing the army one-half.

Gen. Merritt said in case of war, his idea would be to take the three battalions thus formed, and so distribute the raw recruits and trained men that there should be one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter in each battalion, while again in turn each of these battalions could be made the nucleus of a regiment. The plan thus provides for an organization of the army with three times its present number of men, while the bill does not itself increase the army by one man.

There are at the present time, Gen. Merritt said, a great many officers attached to schools, the Diplomatic Service, and other special details, leaving many companies of infantry with, perhaps, a single officer in direct command. These officers on special details, he thinks, might be the ones selected for the skeleton battalions. This applies, of course, only to the infantry.

South Norwalk's Alms for Cuba.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 13.—An undenominational mass meeting in behalf of the relief fund for the sufferers in Cuba was held in Music Hall to-night, and the audience, which packed the hall, responded in such a generous manner that a gratifying sum was received. The meeting was presided over by Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, Connecticut National Guard, and there were brief addresses by the pastors of several of the city churches. The money received will be forwarded to the New England Relief Committee.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THRONGS SEE THE TERROR

The Monitor Lying Off Tompkinsville Visited by a Thousand Persons.

SAILORS HAVE A BUSY DAY

Tugs and Rowboats Do a Rushing Business—The Essex Starts for Portsmouth, but Anchors Inside the Hook.

The interest which war talk centres on things naval and military was evidenced again yesterday by the crowds that flocked to see the double-turreted monitor Terror, at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. The presence of the entire white squadron in other times never proved such an attraction.

The vessel was thrown open to visitors, as is usual on Sunday, and 1,000 American sovereigns went aboard, to inspect each his own property, for there was an air of personal possession and pride evinced by every mother's son and daughter of them, and there were men, women, and children—even babes in arms, who made the trip from shore in small boats. Three tugs, three launches, and fifty rowboats did a profitable business, the tugs taking sightseers from the Battery and St. George, and the small boats going out from St. George and Tompkinsville. Those who went in the tugs were not able to board the Terror, however, as the tugs were not permitted alongside.

The sailors are not allowed shore leave on Sunday. They stay aboard to receive visitors, and a great many were called upon by their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, and those who were not taken up with their own friends took evident satisfaction in showing and describing to other visitors all the complicated mechanisms that go to make up the modern fighting machine.

The turrets were manned most of the day by fair ones, who invaded also every part of the ship save the officers' quarters.

It was a busy day for Jack Tar. All hands were on deck at 5:30 A. M., and at 6:30 A. M., four divisions, each under a boatswain's mate, began to scrub the decks and woodwork. This continued till about 7:30 o'clock, when the bugle call to breakfast was heard. After breakfast the men were called to clean up "bright work," and this duty was completed at 9 o'clock, when everything was as clean and bright as soap and water and brisk polishing could make it. At 9:30 o'clock, Capt. Ludlow made his tour of inspection, and at 10 o'clock he went ashore in his gig, presumably to see his family.

Fifteen minutes later the boats began to arrive with visitors, and there was no let-up in the stream of visitors from then until 5 o'clock. The boats wore the paint off the side of the Terror a long stretch either way from the gang ladder. At 5 o'clock all visitors were ordered ashore.

With all this visiting and small boating not a mishap occurred, and no incident out of the ordinary happened aboard the Terror, save that one young woman uttered a little scream when she found that "Billy," the goat, the ship's mascot, was trying to feed himself on one of the flounces or something like that of her skirt.

Up at the Battery "Billy" Quigley's barkers afforded a repetition of the preceding Sunday amusement. Boatman Quigley had chartered two of the Dalzell tugs, the Fred B. Dalzell and C. P. Raymond, and was shrewd enough to prevent all competition at the Battery by engaging all of the licensed barkers. "Jack" Brennan and "Paddy Biff" were the star attractions, and they cheerfully took no end of good-natured guying from the crowds, who were now sufficiently informed to know that the Terror was not "the greatest battleship in the world"; that she was anchored his side of the Narrows and not "in the lower bay ready to proceed to Cuba," and that the tugs were not going "to Hampton Roads to see the White Squadron," and that the White Squadron was not at Hampton Roads, anyway. But all this did not disturb the serenity of the barkers, who made announcements of this sort as cheerfully as though they were true, and the cost of all these attractions was "only 25 cents, ladies and gentlemen, and a very cheap trip at that."

The tugs, nevertheless, did a good business during the afternoon hours, carrying 345 passengers. There was music by an Italian string quartet on each boat, and the excursionists had a good time, and the last got back before the shower came to dampen a day's outing.

Besides those who viewed the Terror from the tugs, hundreds went to Staten Island by ferry, and, besides those, who went off to the war vessel to board her, crowds thronged the shore all day.

The training ship Essex, which was anchored near by, also attracted interest, but she got up her anchor at noon and proceeded to sea on her way to Portsmouth, where she is to undergo an overhauling. She went out past the Hook at 2:15 P. M., but returned and anchored in the bay at 4 o'clock. The reason for the return is not known.

A great many persons who went to Staten Island, after viewing the war vessels, went on down to Fort Wadsworth, with the evident expectation that they might be able to see something of the fortifications there, but in this they were disappointed, for no one was permitted to enter the Government reservation, and the forts and guns cannot be seen from the roads.

IN MEMORY OF MAINE SAILORS.

A Solemn Requiem Mass in St. Francis Xavier's Church To-morrow.

The Rev. John J. Wynne, General Director of the Apostleship of Prayer, League of the Sacred Heart, in this country, has arranged to have a solemn requiem mass celebrated to-morrow for the seamen who were lost on the Maine. All of the Catholic sailors on the battleship were enrolled in the league, and many of them were faithful promoters of the order. The requiem to-morrow will be known as a month's mind. Ten days previous to the disaster all the Catholic seamen had received holy communion.

The service will be held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street, at 10 A. M. The beautiful chapel and altar of the Sacred Heart in the church will be draped in black in memory of the dead by members of the league in St. Francis Xavier's. The Rev. W. H. I. Reany, Chaplain of the receiving ship Vermont, will be the celebrant of the mass. Father Wynne has invited the promoters of the league in this borough and neighboring cities to attend the mass. A number of officials from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be present.

Catholics Advised to Volunteer.

Father James M. Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, in his sermon yesterday morning, spoke of the probability of war with Spain. He said that if war should occur he hoped that Catholics would be the first to volunteer for service. As citizens of the United States, he said, their first duty, in the event of war, would be to offer their services to their native or adopted country.

Probable Murder at Joliet, Ill.

JOLIET, Ill., March 13.—The body of Thomas Walsh of the large wholesale grocery house of Walsh & Sons, was found in a ditch near this city to-day. Marks on the head indicated that the man had been murdered.

Eastern Party Starts for Alaska.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—A party of gold seekers left this city to-night for Alaska. The party is well equipped for the venture. It is made up of men and women from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Mr. Schrieber Much Better.

Inquiry was made at 1:30 o'clock this morning at the Holland House as to the condition of J. S. G. Schrieber, an official of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, sick in that hotel. He was reported much better and out of all danger.

London Newspaper Man Frozen.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Confirmation has been received here of the report that W. C. Hayward, the correspondent of The London Daily Mail, has been badly frozen on Chilkoot trail.

A Private Killing in Georgia.

TALBOTTON, Ga., March 13.—W. S. Brown, a prominent planter, shot and killed J. H. Miller near here last night. Brown is held by the Coroner for murder. The cause of the tragedy is kept a secret.

Tiffany & Co.
Silver Wedding Presents
Our reduced scale of prices, under which we are selling sterling silver forks and spoons at
$1.00 per Ounce
still continues in force.
This method of marking prices furnishes patrons with exact information as to weights, and enables them to more readily compare values with articles for similar uses sold by other dealers.
Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only direct from their own establishment.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

RELIEF WORK WISELY DONE.

Improving Methods, Spaniards Giving Energetic Help, and American Women Working.

HAVANA, March 13.—Everything indicates that the distribution of relief stores sent from the United States will go forward hereafter more speedily and effectively, attaining better results than ever before. While much good has been done, and no questions have been raised as to the honesty of intention, there is no doubt room for improvement.

Matters appear to have reached a crisis in Matanzas yesterday, where there was a want of proper preparation on the part of certain relief agents appointed from Havana, and where, in view of the large daily average of deaths, it was felt that greater dispatch should have been used in delivering supplies and in arranging to have them properly cooked. But the meeting of these needs is now assured.

United States Consul General Lee and Mr. Klopsch of President McKinley's special committee, will not only exercise a close and intelligent supervision, but will insist that the work of to-day shall not be put off until to-morrow. Every one is gratified to learn that a famous Catholic priest, who will not allow his name to be published, will give all the aid in his power to Consul General Lee and Mr. Klopsch not only in Havana, where the suffering is much alleviated, but outside, where relief is most urgently needed.

The United States Consuls at Matanzas and Sagua and the Consular Agents in other cities can be relied upon, it is believed, with the help of the local Spanish committees, to push forward the good work with all due speed. The need of relief supplies is practically undiminished, and there is no fear that the contributions already here or to come will not be properly used.

A correspondent at Matanzas says the Governor, Señor Francisco de Armas, has appointed a distribution committee consisting of Drs. Devosa, Cabarroca, Garcia, Maidan, Cuni, Romero, and Ulmo, the last named as President of the committee. They get the Governor's signature to orders for food, which is then delivered by United States Consul Brice from the warehouse on presentation of the order. The local firemen see that food is delivered to the needy. They have been active in relief work hitherto, and have made a careful canvass of the city from house to house.

Dr. Hubbell of the Red Cross Society sent supplies enough to the hospitals to last over to-day, and more will be delivered, when needed, from the one and a half tons sent by the Red Cross Society several days ago, but held at the railway station because not directed to United States Consul Brice, who had not been advised of its coming.

Mr. Brice has appointed three American women with power to give aid, independent of the Governor's signature, to those who are called "silent sufferers," the class who have sold or pawned everything, but are too proud to let their wants be known.

Mr. Brice is satisfied with the arrangements, and much encouraged. He says great good will be accomplished in the course of a week. Condensed milk, of which too much has been sent to Havana, is badly needed at Matanzas and Sagua. One woman in the Matanzas Hospital, on hearing the word, went frantic, shrieking "Milk!" for hours.

Mr. Brice has supervision of the entire relief work, with ample power to give help personally in cases he knows to be deserving. Señor de Armas, the Governor, is said to be a humane and good man.

SOUGHT FAME, FOUND DEATH.

German Army Officer Played on His Piccolo and Then Hanged Himself in the Woods.

A strange suicide, surrounded by pathetic circumstances, was discovered yesterday morning in Brooklyn. It took place at some time on Saturday night and ended a life which had been embittered by unrealized hopes.

Charles Dahl, who had been an officer in the German Army, came to this country about two weeks ago. He had no friends here, but came here to seek his fortune, having failed to win it in his native land. He was a victim of the delusion that prevails in some parts of Europe, that America is a country where gold can be almost picked up in the streets. He believed that he had only to come here to be received with open arms, to obtain lucrative employment, and in a short time to become fairly prosperous.

His awakening was of the usual sort. He made the acquaintance of John Gertler of 224 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, and staid at his house. The little money he had brought with him was rapidly spent for board and lodging, and Dahl tramped the streets without finding any work to do. Gertler says that Dahl's only consolation was in his piccolo, and every night when he came home, more tired and despondent than ever, he would dejectedly seek his room and play for an hour or two before going to bed.

Dahl left the house on Saturday, taking his piccolo with him. He seemed more weary and dejected than at any time since his arrival. His hopes were blasted and his money was gone. Late that night Park Policeman Gillahan was passing through the woods in Ridgewood Park, near the reservoir, and heard the sound of a piccolo, playing a melancholy air. It was Dahl's swan song.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Andrew Flather found the body of a man hanging to a tree in the Ridgewood Park Woods, with a piccolo tightly clutched in his lifeless hand. It was Dahl.

Prepared for Accidents.

From The Boston Post.

It is not generally known that there is an "emergency room" in the subway. I understand that ex-President Samuel Little was the instigator of it. Appreciating the fact that accidents might happen in the big "cut," and the long distance injured persons would be from relief, he caused a room adjacent to the Boylston Street entrance to be fitted with a couch and other suitable appliances. I understand that necessity has never arisen for its use.

Malt-Nutrine
—the Food Drink. Prescribed by the best physicians as the most helpful tonic obtainable. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

SERMONS ON POSSIBLE WAR

Dr. Lyman Abbott Says the Time to Stop Spanish Inhumanity in Cuba Has Come.

HE STILL HOPES FOR PEACE

"When God Puts the Sword in Our Hands," He Says, "Let Us Use It, and Then Throw It Into the Sea."

In Plymouth Church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached a sermon from the text, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." He laid particular emphasis on the first three words of the text, and made it clear that he believes the time has come for intervention in Cuba.

"There are times," he said, "when combat is necessary, and such is the case when it will bring peace to a suffering and distressed people. The history of the world would have been much poorer than it is if there had been no wars, no Cromwell, no Washington. War has produced Christian heroes.

"In the past week Congress has unanimously voted $50,000,000 for the President to use in putting the country in a condition for defense. There is, in my belief, less chance of war to-day than two weeks ago, but it is nevertheless right that the country should be prepared. War is a terrible thing. I am not pleading for war; I pray that it may be avoided. I am arguing for peace and order in the whole world; but I believe now that the whole Nation demands that there shall be an end to Spanish inhumanity in Cuba.

"When God puts the sword in our hands let us use it, and when we have used it throw it into the sea. There is civil war in Cuba. It has been going on for years, and thousands of peaceful citizens and innocent women and children have suffered. President Cleveland said that the time had come for Spain to stop, and his successor seems to take a similar view of the situation. The Cuban atrocities have been going on long enough, and it is time for the United States to tell Spain that they must stop.

"Thus far the United States has maintained her equipoise and has shown remarkable moderation, but if I mistake not, the patience of the people is nearing its limit. Other nations which have not the responsibility for Cuba that weighs on the United States are beginning to say that it is time for the desolation of the island to cease, and when that is the case the United States certainly must not hold back."

"PEACE WITH POWER."

The Rev. C. L. Wells Says the Nation Must Be Ready to Speak with Authority.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells preached yesterday in the Flatbush Reformed Church on the subject "Peace with Power." He said in part:

"This is a combination by which the strongest character is proved. It is not often so much army against army, navy against navy, as thought against thought, brains against brains. Noble natures trace to noble deeds in the right place, at the right time. The events of the last few weeks in our own National affairs afford a clear illustration of this principle. We have as yet heard no news of war. We are spared thus far the horror of bloodshed and of conflict because of the wise statesmanship and true patriotism and high moral principle of those at the helm of this great Nation. This American people ought to rejoice that such a man as President McKinley has come to them with authority at such a time as this.

"The present is not a time for thoughtless speech. That we are at a most momentous crisis in National affairs must be evident to the most superficial observer. War is to be avoided if possible. The one question is, How? Is it not true that peace can be best assured by power? The sword resting in its scabbard, the cannon silent, armies disbanded, battleships transformed into merchantmen, the energy and force of military display directed in arts and made to minister to the highest interests of mankind, despotisms overthrown, and the true brotherhood of man acknowledged, is the ideal, but, alas! this ideal has not yet been attained.

"I believe it to be the one great evident duty of the Anglo-Saxon race to preach the gospel of peace. Meanwhile we are in a world where armies gather. Arbitration has not taken the place of the cannon and the sword. What can this Nation do? How best stand in safety among the other nations of the earth? Clearly, taking the world as we find it, this Nation can only maintain its honor and true position among the nations of the earth by the manifestation of power and the greatness of resources that are ours. The United States must be able to speak with authority. America is the apostle of the highest form of civil liberty. The history of the world presents no parallel to the establishment of this Republic of the western continent. Greater to-day than ever, our country claims from every patriot more than ever. Never have we been able to say with loftier pride, 'I am an American citizen.'

"Will there be war with Spain? I cannot say. We trust not; but who in the present state of affairs shall dare to prophesy? I am sure of this, if war does come, it will not be through the fault of those who are in authority. The scene in Congress during the last week, when $50,000,000 was appropriated for our defenses and for the maintenance of National honor, I regard as one of the most remarkable in our history, and full of hope for the future. If you ask me why, I answer promptly because it showed that the spirit of '76, when our fathers rallied for freedom, and of '61, when for the sake of the Union great sacrifices were cheerfully made and the United States became a Nation, has not died out.

"In that hour partisanship was forgotten; there were no Democrats or Republicans or Populists, and even the Mugwump forgot he was the embodiment of all the political wisdom of the ages—all were only Americans. Is that $50,000,000 a menace? Is it a gantlet of war thrown into the arena for Spain to pick up? I don't so regard it. It is rather a message of peace."

DR. PETERS FOR ARBITRATION.

But Cuba Must Be Free and We Must Stand for the Right, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached last night at the Bloomingdale Church from the text Samuel viii., 10-12: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God."

"We are one country now, and brothers all," he said. "I have just returned from the South, and I found the Southern people all patriots. While not urging any rash action, they stand ready to honor any draft the Government at Washington may make upon their resources, and they are ready, not only with their money, but, if needs be, with their lives, to uphold the honor of the Stars and Stripes.

"The $50,000,000 unanimously voted for defense is a wise, safe, and most patriotic peace measure. A modern navy for the purpose of embroilment with foreign nations is organized savagery, but a navy that will give protection to the American flag in every breeze, uphold the American honor, and protect the American citizen the world over, is a power whose offspring is peace.

"Cuba must be free. The atrocities there which shock the conscience of mankind must stop. A compromise with injustice and wrong would only postpone the day of armed conflict. But I believe with Gen. Grant that there never was a time when some way could not have been found to prevent the drawing of the sword. Let us have a court of arbitration, but let us be determined for the right."

PICTURES IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. W. E. Needham Illustrates His Talk on Cuba.

The Rev. W. E. Needham, the artist preacher of the Calvary Baptist Church, at Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, Brooklyn, who illustrates his sermons by sketches, spoke on the Cuban question last night to a large congregation. His first [illegible] face, which represented Cuba, appealing for help to the civilized world. In speaking of this sketch, Mr. Needham said:

"The suffering in the stricken island cannot be exaggerated. Consul Barker, writing home, says: 'I counted this morning three dead bodies on the street. God help these poor, wretched creatures. When the veil is removed and the matter given to the light of heaven, it will show a scene no Christian people can face. I fear my reason is departing.'"

The second sketch represented Uncle Sam looking down upon the suffering people, and upon a small figure representing Spain. He represented Uncle Sam as saying to Spain: "You leave these suffering people alone or by the memories of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln I will whip you within an inch of your life. I don't want war. I don't want to shed your blood, but forbearance cannot be everlasting."

The third picture was one of the bluffs of Cuba, overlooking the ocean, and the American flag floating over it.

SERMON TO THE PRESIDENT.

His Pastor Praises His Calmness and Hopes for Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President McKinley occupied his pew at the Metropolitan Church this morning and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnson, his pastor, which dealt at some length and quite directly with the problem which most thoroughly engrosses the President's mind. He took the Spanish situation for his text, and during his discourse said:

"One thing is certain—we shall not have war unless there is absolute justification of it. The dignity and honor of the Nation shall be upheld and American loyalty and bravery remain untarnished as ever, but the calm and firm attitude of the Chief Executive assures us that neither by prejudice, passion, popular clamor, hysteria, or ambition will this Nation be involved in a deadly strife.

"Secure from invasion, with inexhaustible wealth and resources, with a people full of the martial spirit and able to put ten millions of soldiers into the field and cover the sea with battleships, what have we to fear from a bankrupt nation that cannot even subdue twenty or thirty thousand ragged, ill-fed, and poorly equipped Cuban insurgents, or from an alliance of France and all the Latin nations against us? 'Come all three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them.'

"But this power is controlled by intelligence, patriotism, and Christian principle, and only stern duty to humanity and civilization, just relations with our fellow-men, and National honor will lead us to let loose the dogs of war. Desiring and praying for peace, let us hope that the extent and vigor of these war preparations will avert the conflict and assist the cause of peace."

Memorial for New Brunswick Boys.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—A public fund has been started here for a tablet or other suitable emblem to be erected in the memory of three New Brunswick boys, Frederick Jernee, John Ziegler, and William Robinson, who met their death by the blowing up of the Maine. The fund is growing rapidly, and among the subscriptions received yesterday was one of $8 from Chin Guee, a Chinese laundryman, of 88 Church Street. Chin smiles when approached for his sentiments on the disaster, but remarks sententiously, "Money talkee." Company D of the National Guard of New Jersey will give a ball, the proceeds of which will go to the memorial fund.

The National Air Sung Twice.

A memorial service for the dead of the Maine was held last night in Penn-Fulton Hall, at Pennsylvania and Fulton Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. A. Stewart Walsh presided. A letter was read from Congressman Israel F. Fischer, and speeches were made by the Rev. W. H. Bowlsby and Prof. P. D. Truax, both veterans of the civil war. Great enthusiasm was shown by the audience, which rose during the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and when the song was finished sang it over again. The music was furnished by Prof. Truax and twenty young women.

Japanese Memorial Service.

A memorial service was held last night by the Japanese Club of Brooklyn for the Japanese who went down with the Maine. The services were held at the clubhouse, 164 Sands Street. Seven Japanese who are among the missing were members of the club. K. Kuschida and F. Awa, who were on the Maine, were present and told the story of the disaster. The Rev. Y. Hirose, pastor of the Japanese Mission at 34 Prospect Place, preached a sermon, and an address was made by A. Ishida. About eighty persons were present, and the tenor of the speeches was strongly in favor of a triple alliance between England, Japan, and the United States, and war against Spain.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLS BUSY.

Return of Prosperity a Memorable Event in the Eastern Section.

READING, Penn., March 13.—The interior of Eastern Pennsylvania is now experiencing an epoch of industrial resumption that will mark it as a memorable period in the business history of the State. Many of the large iron industries and other factories are not only running full time and full-handed, but double forces and hours are necessary, frequently, to meet the increased demand for quick delivery of goods. A number of furnaces, idle for long periods, have again resumed operations, while others, notably the large plants of the Reading Iron Company, at Reading, and the Robesonia Furnace, Berks County, will be greatly changed and improved and placed in shape to meet the needs of modern methods of separating the metal from the worthless ingredients of the ore and thus overcome what has really been the primary cause of their idleness—inferior equipment and the consequent inability to compete with the recently built, modernly equipped concerns.

The Temple (Berks County) furnace, which has a capacity of nearly a thousand tons a week, will resume Monday, March 14; a force of men is now engaged repairing the large furnaces at Sheridan, also in Berks County, and these plants will be put in operation early next month. The Blandon Rolling Mills resumed this week, giving employment to over two hundred men. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company increased the working hours in the various shops of their system. The factories at Molussville, Penn., a great centre for hat making, are all busier than they have been in years, while the recently placed Government orders for $1,500,000 worth of steel projectiles for army and navy use with the Carpenter Steel Works in North Reading, have created a veritable boom in that section and given work to many men.

The present condition of things in the industries of a great manufacturing section of the State is, indeed, bright, and the prospects for an unusually prosperous Spring and Summer season most encouraging.

Britons Vainly Seek Treasure.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—A letter received here from a sailor on Her Majesty's ship Amphion says that the ship's search for the Cocos Island treasure, which C. Harford claimed to have located, was as unsuccessful as the search of Her Majesty's ship Imperieuse. The men dug for ten days under Harford's directions but could locate nothing.

A DAY'S BILL OF FARE.

By actual experiment it has been shown that a breakfast consisting of beefsteak, French fried potatoes, coffee and rolls, can be cooked on a gas range in 20 minutes. Lunch, with mutton chops broiled, stewed potatoes and biscuits, took 25 minutes to prepare. For dinner the bill of fare was roast beef, baked potatoes, tomatoes, corn, peach pie, coffee and rolls, and the time required was one hour and a half. The fuel cost can be figured approximately as follows: Breakfast, 1½ cents; lunch, [illegible] cents; dinner, 7 cents. On a coal range the same three meals would have taken two hours more to cook, the fuel cost would have been more than twice the cost of gas, the roast beef would have lost 20 per cent. in weight, and the food would not have been brought to the table either as nourishing or as appetising. From one day's bill of fare it is easy to infer what a saving might be made in a month.

A GIRL'S STRANGE STORY.

She Tells a Tale of Ill-Treatment With Impossible Details—Her Mind Thought to be Weak.

An innocent-looking girl of fifteen, wearing spectacles, told Policeman Pape of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station Saturday night, at Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, that she had been deserted by her cousin and would like to be sent to some institution. She was taken to the station and sent thence to the Gerry society rooms.

The girl told Agent Dimond that she is Annie Whitney. She said she had lived for three years, or since the death of her parents, with her cousin and her husband, William and Mamie Shea, at 69 West Twenty-fourth Street. Dimond ascertained that the Sheas never lived there. The girl told a remarkable story, which is in some ways impossible, and Dimond thinks that her mind is weak.

Annie, who has an intelligent-looking face, says that she was kept by Mrs. Shea in the house for three years without once being allowed on the street. She had to keep her own room and one or two others clean. She was not allowed, she said, to hear the name of any other family in the house, and she does not know what kind of a house it is.

She said she was told that the house was between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, but 69 West Twenty-fourth Street is near Sixth Avenue. She said she attended St. James's School, taught by Sisters, for a little while, but had to remain away because of her weak eyes, after which she was not allowed out of the house. She said that the school was four blocks away from her home. St. James's School is in James Street, and though taught by Sisters, is more than a mile from Twenty-fourth Street.

The girl also said that her cousin told her on Sunday that her husband had died. She declares that she saw no body or coffin or funeral, or visitors on Sunday or on Monday, when, she was told, the funeral took place. The girl said that on Friday her cousin told her she was going to break up housekeeping and send her away. On Saturday, she said, she and her cousin rode south on a Second Avenue car and got off at Seventysecond Street. From this it was thought that she had lived in Harlem, but the girl said that this is not so.

Agent Dimond has questioned her for some time and at different times, but she told the same story each time. She did not seem to see the impossibility of some of the statements she made, and some thought her mind might have been weakened from confinement for a long time. She was taken to the Yorkville Court yesterday morning and held until Tuesday. Meantime Agent Dimond will try to find out who she is.

GOLD STRIKE IN ARIZONA.

Fitzpatrick Found Riches, but His Claim Was "Jumped."

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 13.—Michael Fitzpatrick, from the Harquahale Mountains, brings news of the discovery by him of one of the most wonderful gold ledges in Arizona, a statement that is apparently borne out by the specimens at hand.

Fitzpatrick says that shortly after he made the discovery three men, who had been working a copper claim near by, raided his claim with shotguns and drove him from the place. Fitzpatrick and an officer will leave in the morning for the mine.

A BISHOP TO THE PRESIDENT.

Gratification that the Bill for the Relief of the Southern Methodist Publishing House Has Become Law.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13.—The following letter sent to President McKinley will be published here to-morrow:

"Nashville, Tenn., March 12, 1898.

"His Excellency President McKinley:

Your approval of the bill for the relief of the Southern Methodist Publishing House happily consummates a measure in which millions of our fellow-countrymen felt a profound interest. Whether viewed from the standpoint of patriotism or of equitable dealing, it is an opportune transaction. We are a united people—in peace or war we will stand together. God grant that it may be peace—peace with honor, justice, and mercy. As one of the Bishops of the Methodist Church South, I am sure that I voice in this note what is felt by all. I am, with great respect, your fellow-citizen,

O. P. FITZGERALD.

HIS FINE WAS REDUCED.

Message from an Old Soldier Touched Magistrate Simms's Heart.

Richard Cavanagh, a tall, soldierly looking old man, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of having been intoxicated. He pleaded guilty and was fined $3.

Later on he sent out from the prison a little note. It was on the back of a card and read:

"Richard Cavanagh, West Connecticut Artillery. Did good fighting at Cold Harbor. Please make the fine $2."

He had found just $1.95 in his pockets. The keeper in the prison, who is a Grand Army man, had given him a nickel to make an even $2, and he thought the Magistrate might be lenient, if appealed to.

When told about the financial condition of the old man of war Magistrate Simms reduced the fine to $1.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:10 A. M.—242 East Seventy-fifth Street; Peter O'Donnell; damage, $100.
1:40 A. M.—105 Bowery; Christian Herald; damage, $15,000.
2:30 A. M.—20 East Thirteenth Street; John Christman; damage slight.
1:45 P. M.—1,487 Amsterdam Avenue; William Moore; damage, $25.
8:25 P. M.—162 West Sixty-sixth Street; John Brown; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 13.—The dry goods store of F. C. Houghton was burned this morning. Loss, $22,000.

Fresh COTTOLENE
is indispensable to good cooking. Like lard, butter, or any other cooking fat, Cottolene will, in time, and under certain conditions, become stale and rancid, and when so it will not give perfect satisfaction. On the other hand, fresh Cottolene
Always Pleases
if used according to directions. Should your grocer sell you Cottolene that is not fresh, send it back, just as you would rancid butter. Insist on fresh Cottolene, and you will be satisfied.
The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way.
MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate Behind in Its Work and Likely to Delay the Final Adjournment.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION BILL

Further Revision Necessary Before the Measure Will Be Ready for Passage—Important Bills to be Considered This Week.

ALBANY, March 13.—Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly continues to assert that the legislative session will close March 25, and it is understood that a concurrent resolution calling for adjournment on that date will be introduced and passed in the Assembly this week. The Senate, however, is so far behind in its work that it is doubtful if it will concur in that resolution. Several prominent Senators say that it will not be possible to adjourn before March 31. Should the Assembly pass the resolution mentioned, it undoubtedly will be amended in the Senate in accordance with the present ideas of the leaders of that body.

The Primary Election Reform bill is the most important measure now pending. The substitute for the original bill, which was agreed upon after a number of conferences with the representatives of all the political factions, has been recommitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee for reprinting. In spite of all the care exercised in its preparation, it is understood to be imperfect in some technical details. Under these circumstances it does not seem likely to get to the consideration of the Senate until toward the end of the week.

During the week Senator Brush will endeavor to secure action on his bill to repeal the act providing for special juries in New York and Kings Counties, and Senator Cantor will make another attempt to discharge the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations from further consideration of his Dollar Gas bill. Senator Brush's bill to restrict the rates charged for telegraph service is still in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. At the conclusion of the lengthy hearing on the bill last Thursday it was decided to call a meeting of the committee early this week to take action on the measure, with a view of correcting what are claimed to be very serious defects.

The most important measures to be considered by the Assembly this week are the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill and the uniform charter for second class cities.

The most important Senate committee hearing of the week will be upon Senator Cantor's bill proposing the submission to the people of the question of issuing bonds for $7,000,000 for the completion of the improvements upon the Erie Canal, which will take place before the Finance Committee on Thursday. Hearings before Assembly committees are announced as follows:

Tuesday—Before the Commerce and Navigation Committee—Mr. Egan's bill making the rate of ferriage between all points in the vicinity of New York City 5 cents for a single passage; before the Cities Committee—Mr. Gale's bill to repeal the act incorporating the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, (Chapter 411 of the laws of 1892;) Mr. Murray's, prohibiting street surface railroads in Amsterdam Avenue between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets.

Wednesday—Before the Committee on Judiciary—Mr. Crabtree's bill providing that licensed auctioneers shall be exempt from jury duty; before the Committee on Railroads—All bills providing for the issuance of mileage books; Mr. Egan's, compelling the display of signs on street surface cars giving the destination; Mr. McGuire's, providing for a single fare of 5 cents to any point in cities or villages; before the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Hill's bill providing for the submission to the people of the question of issuing $7,000,000 canal bonds.

Thursday—Before the Cities Committee—Mr. Weekes's bill providing for the placing under ground of all telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires in cities of the first class.

STATE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

Announcement of a Forthcoming Volume of Papers Relating to the War of 1812.

ALBANY, March 13.—In the annual report of State Historian Hugh Hastings it is announced that a volume of the military papers of Daniel D. Tompkins is in press, and that the volume contains a good deal of valuable information as to the part taken in the war of 1812 by New York State.

It also is announced that the work of compiling the Colonial muster rolls from 1664 down to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War has been concluded. Few rolls of troops between 1765 and 1775 have been found. Mr. Hastings explains this by saying that when Gov. Tryon retired to the British ship Asia, in May, 1775, he took with him all the Colonial records, and subsequently shipped many of them to London, including, probably, many of the Colonial muster rolls.

One of the most interesting parts of the report is the story of the lost colors of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, which were captured at Petersburg the night of June 16, 1864, taken to Richmond, and only found by the survivors of the regiment last Fall, in the War Department at Washington.

Mr. Hastings has succeeded, by dint of considerable correspondence, in obtaining the list of names of New York State heroes who participated in the first infantry fight of the civil war; the names of the 100 men of the Eighty-ninth New York who volunteered to cross the Rappahannock at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 1862, and drove out the Confederate sharpshooters who had prevented the construction of the pontoon bridges; a list of the members of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, who were aboard the United States gunboat Sachem on the Sabine Pass expedition, and a list of the men of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Infantry who specially distinguished themselves in the assault on Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865.

With a view for the better preservation of army records, the State Historian suggests the creation of a new officer for every regiment, who shall be known as the "Regimental Recorder." In this connection he says: "A careful examination of the official records of the rebellion discloses throughout a deplorable absence of detailed information necessary to the complete history of the various volunteer organizations that served throughout the War of the Rebellion." The "Regimental Recorder," according to Mr. Hastings's scheme, would be charged with the duty of keeping an accurate and complete record of his regiment.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator Cantor Criticised by Other Democrats for Introducing the $7,000,000 Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor's appearance as one of the sponsors of the bill to submit to the people next Fall the question of another $7,000,000 canal loan has occasioned considerable surprise here, especially among the interior Democratic politicians.

Senator Cantor was not present on Friday, when the $7,000,000 bill hearing his name was introduced, and he has made no public explanation of his reasons for advocating such an additional loan at this time, in view of his severe arraignment of the expenditure of the first $9,000,000, the investigation of which has not yet been begun. It is stated by Mr. Cantor's friends, however, that he has always been a strong supporter of the canals, that he believes the improvement on which so much has already been spent should not be allowed to go to waste on account of Republican mismanagement or extravagance in the past, and that he has introduced the new bill merely to let the people decide whether or not they wish to appropriate any more money for the purpose.

The up-State Democratic leaders pronounce Senator Cantor's action a political mistake, on a par with his opposition to biennial sessions and his advocacy of the Ellsworth anti-free-press bill. They assert that, in lending himself to the canalmen's [illegible] is merely playing into Gov. Black's hands. The Republicans are in a bad hole over the canal scandals, they point out, and nothing would please them better than to have some prominent Democrat like Senator Cantor take up this question of more money for the canals, which is properly their own affair, so as to give a non-partisan air to the whole business. By introducing a bill for $7,000,000 additional, they insist that the Senator to a large degree spoils the effect of his criticism of the $9,000,000 expenditures already made. If all the Democrats were to take his position, it is contended, the effectiveness of the canal scandals as a campaign issue would be destroyed.

"We would be in a pretty fix, wouldn't we," exclaimed a well-known Democrat from very far above the Harlem, "going before the people with a criticism of the $9,000,000 expenditure in one hand and a petition for $7,000,000 more in the other?"

The leaders who train with ex-Senator Hill take the position that nothing should be done toward appropriating another dollar for deepening the canals until the scandal connected with the work already done is sifted thoroughly and it is ascertained whether it really is worth while to complete the improvement, and, if so, just how much it will cost. They purpose forcing the fighting on that issue. They have no idea of helping Gov. Black out of the hole Messrs. Aldridge and Adams have plunged him into by advocating a bill for another appropriation now. If more money is to be spent on the canals, they do not think the record of these officials shows that they ought to be intrusted with its expenditure.

If Senator Cantor's action represents the Tammany attitude, the incident simply will serve to emphasize the differing ideas of party policy entertained by the city Democrats, led by Richard Croker on the one hand, and the country Democrats, led by ex-Senator Hill, on the other.

ELLSWORTH NEWSPAPER BILL.

Dead, but the Manner of Its Interment Not Yet Decided Upon.

ALBANY, March 13.—The impression seems to have gotten abroad that the Ellsworth newspaper bill has already been recommitted in the Senate. This is a mistake. The bill still holds its place on the Senate calendar on the order of third reading. It has been there for a week, and may remain for the rest of the session if its author chooses so to dispose of it.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Republican leaders have decided that the bill shall not pass. The only uncertainty is as to the method that shall be adopted to kill it—whether it shall be allowed to remain on the calendar with the understanding that it is not to be called up, or be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee or withdrawn outright.

Senator Ellsworth is known to feel very bitter toward his associates for the awkward attitude they have left him in. He holds that since he introduced the bill for Mr. Platt, it was, in effect, a party measure, and that it is not fair that his colleagues, who are as much Platt's men as he, should throw all the odium of the measure on him. To have to get up in open Senate and move the recommittal of the bill will be the bitterest dose of all, and nobody who knows the Senator from Lockport wonders that he is putting it off as long as possible.

VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVERS.

Modest Reports Presented to the State Controller by Applicants for Medals.

ALBANY, March 13.—Stories of heroism would not be sought for ordinarily in the office of the State Controller, where stern facts and rigid figures abide. A series of such stories is now on file there, however, being the official papers in the matter of the award of medals for heroic rescues during the year 1897 provided by the last Legislature.

The "Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York (Inland Waters,)" of which J. Wesley Jones is President, has sought appropriations in aid of its work from several successive Legislatures with ill-success. Last year it achieved the passage of a bill appropriating the sum of $100 for the purchase of medals to be bestowed upon rescuers. The awarding of these medals was intrusted to the Controller, to be made upon reports submitted by the officers of the society, and the task has just been completed. Seven awards have been made—four of "first-class" silver medals, and three of "second-class" bronze medals.

The documents upon which these medals are awarded include in each case a statement of the act of heroism by the hero himself. The naiveness and simplicity of many of these make them worthy of reproduction.

Frank Herman, aged fourteen, of 517 East Seventieth Street, New York City, saved Josef Pesek of 321 East Seventy-first Street from drowning, at the foot of East Seventieth Street, on May 5, 1897, for which he gets a first-class medal. Here is how the youthful hero writes out his feat:

"We were playing ball in a lot near by when there came a man to where we were playing and told us that there was somebody overboard and we all ran down and while running took my coat and hat off and soon as I seen the boy I plunged into the water and went home."

A silver medal is awarded to Cornelius J. Murphy of 602 West Fifty-first Street, who rescued Mrs. Ida Price from drowning, at the foot of West Forty-ninth Street, on June 4, 1897. This is Mr. Murphy's own version of the affair:

"I saw a lady and gentleman and small boy on the dock, when all of a sudden I heard a scream from the boy and I seen a lady falling off the dock and I thought it was my duty to save her and I jumped in and did it."

Charles Davis receives a silver medal as his reward for having saved the life of little May Walter, at Greenport, L. I., on May 26, 1897. The child was playing in the yard of her father's house, which borders on the harbor, when she fell into the water. The official record says, laconically:

"The child fell overboard about 7 o'clock P. M. Charles Davis and another by name David Hassett went to her rescue."

A first-class medal is bestowed on "Mickey" Donahue of Hudson, who, on April 8, 1897, jumped from a freight car to the deck of a boat in the A & B slip, and then plunged into the icy water to save Rutherford McElroy, who had fallen from a canalboat and was going down for the last time. The certificate has this statement, signed by R. N. Saunders, editor of The Hudson Register:

"This is one of a number of rescues, more or less daring, made by Donahue in the last few years, to my personal knowledge. His work in volunteer life-saving merits the recognition asked for in this certificate."

For the rescue of Charles Sears from drowning in the Erie Canal, at Syracuse, on July 8, 1897, a bronze medal is awarded to John F. Carroll of 617 Hickory Street, Syracuse. Carroll's affidavit reads thus:

"I was standing on the bank of the canal near the Catherine Bridge, undressed and ready to go into the canal, when I saw a pair of hands grasping above the water. Concluding that the boy was in danger of losing his life, I jumped in after him, and landed close to him. When I came to the surface, he had a firm hold under my arms, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I got him to the shore."

The award of a bronze medal to Parry Dorland Saylor of Glens Falls, for rescuing James and Robert Shaw and Leon Benedict from drowning in Glen Lake, July 23, 1897, is based on this affidavit of the rescuer himself:

"I went down to the hotel dock, and was looking out at the lanterns, when I saw them go out of sight suddenly and heard the men yell. I grabbed a pair of oars and jumped into a boat, when one of the men yelled that they could not hold on much longer. I pulled for all I was worth and got to Robert Shaw just as he was going down. I succeeded in pulling him into the boat, and was just getting ready to back the boat to the other two, when James Shaw, in his excitement, grabbed the side of the boat, and as I could not reach him to strike him, I climbed on the outer side of the boat as far as I could get, and in getting into the boat he nearly capsized it and filled it half full of water. After getting him in I backed the boat to Benedict, who managed to climb over the end and get into the boat, nearly exhausted."

Albert C. Carp fished eight-year-old Harry Chapin out of the Oswego Canal at Syracuse, on June 12, 1897, for which he received a bronze medal. This is Mr. Carp's brief recital of the incident:

"The boy was about eight years old and was playing on the bank of the canal and fell in."

A fair inference from the tone of these life-saving incidents, told in the first person, would seem to be that the latter-day New York hero is a modest and matter-of-fact personage.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters That Are Likely to Come Up for Consideration in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There is no prepared programme for the Senate for the present week. If Senator Bacon is prepared to speak on the Hawaiian annexation treaty it will be taken up promptly, as indeed it will be if any Senator is prepared to go on with the debate. It is not expected, however, that there will be much further discussion of this subject in executive session, and it is the intention of Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at a very early day to move to lay Senator Bacon's plebescite amendment upon the table.

It is upon this motion that the managers of the treaty hope to secure a test vote. Senator Davis said to-day that he was hopeful that this vote might be reached during the present week.

Senator Pettigrew is anxious to get his 5 per cent. land bill before the Senate early in the week, and Senator Vest will make an effort to secure consideration of the Quarantine bill.

There also is a possibility that the Census bill may be pressed for consideration. An entirely new Census bill probably will be offered, providing for the immediate establishment of the census machinery instead of making preliminary arrangements for it as the bill first prepared did.

The Committee on Appropriations is hopeful of being able to report the Sundry Civil Service bill during the week, and if it should be successful this measure will be pressed upon the attention of the Senate to the exclusion of everything else.

The programme of the House includes simply the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill and the Virginia contested election case of Thorp vs. Eppes, with the possibility that the Naval Appropriation bill, which will be reported Monday or Tuesday, may be reached at the end of the week.

There will be a conflict for precedence between the election case and the Post Office bill. Chairman Walker of the Elections Committee and Chairman Loud of the Post Office Committee are contesting for the right of way. If Chairman Walker insists on his rights, the contested election case, being a question of the highest privilege, will take precedence under the rules, but the House by a vote could give the Post Office bill precedence. The Democrats intend to contest the election case bitterly, as upon the decision in this case they believe will depend the fate of the other two cases from Virginia. Of these two, one was reported yesterday against the sitting member, and it is expected the report of the committee will be against Mr. Swanson, from the Danville (Va.) district.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Eldredge of Portsmouth, N. H., End Their Lives in Boston Saturday Night.

BOSTON, March 13.—Marcellus Eldredge, a former Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., died here last night after a two weeks' illness.

Six hours later, his wife, who had been suffering from an incurable disease for four months, also passed away. Mr. Eldredge's death probably was due to anxiety over his wife's condition, and on the other hand, her decease undoubtedly was hastened by grief.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge were born in Chatham, Mass., but for many years they resided in Portsmouth, where Mr. Eldredge was engaged in business. Mr. Eldredge was elected State Senator from the Portsmouth District in 1876 and 1877, and Mayor of Portsmouth in 1886 and 1887. A few years ago he presented the city a public library, and also a plot of land for a soldiers' monument.

TROLLEY COLLISION IN NEWARK

One Person Seriously and Two Slightly Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Car 135 of the West Orange line crashed into the rear of Car 313 of the New York line on Market Street, near Washington, this afternoon. Although both cars were filled, only one person was seriously hurt. There was a panic. Mrs. M. Leanhardt, sixty years old, employed in St. Michael's Hospital, was cut about the face by glass and was badly shaken up, as were the rest of the passengers.

When the cars came together Conductor Mark Coursen was leaning over the rear dashboard replacing the trolley wheel, which had jumped from the wire. He was thrown down and badly bruised. He was taken home. William Perry, the motorman of the West Orange car, was thrown down and rendered unconscious, but recovered.

It is not known just how the accident happened, but a policeman who witnessed it said it looked to him as though Perry had tried to shut off the current of his car, and that when he put the lever to stop, the mechanism did not work.

BRYAN MEMENTOS AT OMAHA.

To be Shown at the Exposition in a Reproduction of Mr. Bryan's Home.

OMAHA, March 13.—Senator John M. Thurston, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Expositions, recently suggested that the McKinley home at Canton be reproduced as the Ohio State building on the grounds of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. The Board of Managers approved the idea. The building when constructed will be used as a place of reception for Ohioans, and it is proposed to exhibit therein many memontos of the late campaign, avoiding as far as possible anything savoring of partisanship.

Noting the action of the Board of Managers, the friends of William Jennings Bryan lost no time in putting a proposition looking to the reproduction of the Bryan homestead at Lincoln. Citizens of Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, addressed a communication to the exposition authorities asking permission to place on the exposition grounds a duplicate of Mr. Bryan's home and to exhibit therein campaign and other relics, of which Mr. Bryan is said to have no less than a carload.

Yesterday the Board of Managers unanimously voted authority to the Buildings and Grounds Department to allow the space for such building, making a proviso, as was done in the case of the McKinley homestead, that the exhibits be non-competitive and not for sale.

BROOKLYN CITY WORKS SCANDAL

Daniel Doody May Have Offered to Turn State's Evidence.

It is now certain that some one concerned in the City Works scandal in Brooklyn has offered to turn State's evidence. The witness will probably go before the Grand Jury to-day, and from the fact that Daniel Doody, the contractor, was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Clarke, Deputy Corporation Counsel Jenks, and Jere A. Wernberg, the lawyer, on Saturday, he is thought to be the man.

Doody's son, Daniel F. Doody, was with him at the interview, which took place in Mr. Wernberg's office, and a stenographer was present. None of the persons present at the interview will talk, nor will District Attorney Marean. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Jenks went to Wernberg's office after a conference in the District Attorney's office and found the Doodys there.

A FORDHAM ROMANCE.

Marriage Contracted Secretly Two Years Ago Just Announced.

Religious and social circles in Fordham are discussing the announcement just made of a marriage which took place two years ago. The parties were Miss Mattie Valentine and Charles Standfast. Both are well known in Fordham. Wilbur H. Valentine, the father of the young lady, is a millionaire. The Standfast family is also well off.

The parents of both the young people objected to their engagement two years ago, young Standfast at the time being but eighteen years of age and his fiancée one year older. The two had a quarrel about this time, and for two months were estranged. When they became reconciled they determined to wait no longer, so the next day took a train for White Plains and were married. They took no one into their confidence, and two strangers acted as the witnesses.

After the ceremony they returned to the homes of their respective parents, where they remained until Mr. Standfast discovered that they had been married. He forgave the couple, and now they are residing together at the home of Mr. Valentine, on the King's Bridge Road, near the High Bridge Road.

DOLE BACK IN HONOLULU

Says He Believes the Hawaiian Republic Ultimately Will Be Annexed to This Country.

POSSIBLY NOT BY TREATY

Speaks Highly of President McKinley, Who, He Thinks, Is "Heart and Soul" for Annexation.

HONOLULU, March 6.—President Dole returned to Honolulu on the morning of March 4. After a Cabinet meeting held immediately upon his arrival he talked on matters pertaining to his mission to Washington.

"I shall be very glad, indeed," he said, "to tell the people anything I know relative to annexation.

"The Maine disaster absorbed the attention of the statesmen in Washington previous to my departure for Hawaii. When that has quieted down, I believe Hawaiian annexation will be paramount in Congress. When I was in Washington I met many friends of Hawaii. They feel confident that annexation will come.

"While there was a doubt whether the treaty would secure the required sixty votes in the Senate, still it was the consensus of opinion that a joint resolution would carry both houses. I place much reliance in what was told me by Senators and Congressmen who are fighting for Hawaii, for I know them to be working faithfully and earnestly."

"What is Speaker Reed's attitude?" the President was asked.

"When I was in the American capital I learned that he always opposed annexation, although he has made no demonstration against the treaty.

"My impression of President McKinley is extremely favorable. I found him to be an unassuming, frank, and sterling man. He seems to have heart and soul in the annexation treaty.

"Our reception was extremely cordial and hospitable. All along the line to and from Washington throngs of people came to see me. We shook hands, and in many instances I was obliged to speak briefly from the car platform. It was from these people that I gathered the impression that Uncle Sam's adoption of Hawaii was the popular sentiment throughout the land."

HAWAIIAN RAILWAY FIGHT.

Conflict Between the Kahului Company and a Spreckels Concern.

HONOLULU, March 6.—The natives on the Island of Maui are in a state of excitement caused by the rivalry between the Kahului Railroad Company and the native railroad line constructed in the interests of the Spreckelsville plantation. The employes of the latter, it is alleged, tore up the track of the Kahului company to cross its line. The work was performed on the night of March 1 by about 300 workmen, it is said, working under the direction of the plantation management.

It is believed the Government will act in the matter, as the rails of the newly laid track cross three Government roads, permission not having been obtained for the work. It is understood the object of the line is to obtain a seaport terminal where the output of the Spreckelsville plantation can be landed to connect with the new steamer line running in its interest. Hitherto, the sugar has been shipped over the Kahului line in order to reach the seaport. The plantation railroad will now run clear to the sea, where a steel wharf which was built in Scotland and is now en route here, will be placed in position in the Harbor of Kahului.

Capt. James A. King, Minister of the Interior, left on the Mariposa for a trip to the Australian colonies to benefit his health.

GOV. PINGREE'S PROCLAMATION.

Warns Michigan People that Acceptance of Railway Passes Is a Crime.

DETROIT, March 13.—Gov. Pingree has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the acceptance of railway passes is a crime under the State law.

He calls upon Justices of the Peace, prosecuting attorneys, and Judges of the higher courts to enforce the law, and prosecute all violators of it.

He also calls on the clergymen to stop accepting reduced rates on the railroads, arguing that such rates rob the school children of a certain amount of tax on railroad earnings.

THE LATE L. B. ROOT'S HOME.

Distribution of His Estate Depends on His Place of Residence.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 13.—Attorneys are here looking for evidence by which to establish the legal residence of the late L. B. Root, who owned large dry goods stores here and in Fort Wayne. He died several months ago in New York City. Afterward his widow died, and left all the property, amounting to $250,000, to her sisters.

Root died childless and left no will. If he was a resident of New York State his sister, Mrs. Lincoln of Stockbridge, Mass., inherits half of the estate. If he was a resident of Indiana his property belonged to his widow. Mr. Root lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City for many years.

NEW CHESEBROUGH BUILDING.

Contract for Its Erection Awarded to a Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Contracts for two large office buildings of strictly modern type and construction, to be built in New York and St. Louis, were awarded to the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago yesterday. The combined cost of the two buildings will be $1,000,000.

The more noted of the two will be the Chesebrough Building, which will be erected at State and Pearl Streets, New York. The offices of the foreign Consuls are for the most part in that locality, and many of the Consuls have signified their intention of taking offices in the new block. The building will become in time the centre of diplomatic circles in New York. It will cost $500,000.

LA CHAMPAGNE'S SAILORS.

A Benefit Was Given at Gramercy Lyceum to the Rescuing Party.

A benefit and reception were tendered last night, at Gramercy Lyceum, to the brave sailors of the French liner La Champagne, who, when the big steamer was disabled at sea, risked their lives by going in search of aid in an open boat. The affair was given under the auspices of the Lafayette Guards, which was at one time the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. The hall was tastefully decorated with French and American flags, and when the brave mariners marched into the place, headed by Lieut. Unsworth, who commanded the rescue party, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds.

Besides the sailors, M. Carpenter, representing the French Consul General, and M. A. De Bocande were the guests of honor. These men made speeches, in which they praised the heroic action of the men. Lieut. Unsworth spoke in behalf of the sailors. A musical programme was rendered, and after the formal reception there was dancing.

Mr. Deitt of Whitestone a Suicide.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 13.—Adam Deitt, seventy-three years old, a wealthy resident of this place, to-night killed himself with a shotgun. He was a retired farmer, and lived with his son-in-law, Benjamin Hartell, at Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Gas Lamps to be Removed.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies will remove the gas lamps set by Commissioner Collis along Broadway and Fifth Avenue and other thoroughfares with street names and house numbers on them. The move is made in the interest of economy.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY ARRIVES.

The Troopers Are Here to Take Part in the Military Tournament—Troop C Their Escort.

The first detachment of the troops of the United States Army that are going to take part in the military and athletic tournament which opens in Madison Square Garden this evening arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and took up their quarters in the Garden. The sixty-four men, under command of Capt. Cheever and Lieuts. Gallagher, Nissen, and Short, from the Sixth Cavalry, left their station, at Fort Myer, Virginia, at 6 o'clock in the morning. They marched to Washington and took a special train, consisting of four cars for the horses and three passenger coaches, which left at 8 o'clock, arriving in Jersey City at 1:30.

Two hours were consumed in unloading and saddling up, and the troopers arrived in this city, at the Twenty-third Street Ferry, where they were met by Troop C, under command of Capt. B. T. Clayton. At the ferry was a cheering crowd, which one of the men subsequently figured at 10,000 men and women and 60,000 "kids."

Capt. Clayton greeted the visiting officers, and then the start was made for the Garden. The procession was headed by a squad of mounted police, which was followed by Troop C, and finally the Sixth Cavalry, and the line of march was through Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, thence to Twenty-seventh Street and the Garden. Crowds of enthusiastic citizens thronged the line of march, and the regulars, who made an imposing display, called forth cheer after cheer, which were given with hearty enthusiasm.

The platoon of light artillery, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, and Capt. Parker's detail of Fourth Cavalry, now stationed at West Point, will arrive in the city to-day, as will, also, the seventy men from the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, at Governors Island, who will take part in the exercises three nights during the tournament.

The grand military parade which was to have been the feature of to-night's performance has been postponed until Wednesday evening, as Gen. Miles, who is to review it, has sent word that he would be detained in Washington until Wednesday.

The programme this evening will consist of a musical drill and calisthenics by the Thirteenth United States Infantry, in command of Lieuts. N. G. McAlexander, E. B. Case, and F. W. Fuger; Light Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery, in command of Lieut. H. C. Carbaigh, will follow, with exhibitions of peg driving, gate post driving, and drill manoeuvres; the Sixth United States Cavalry Troopers, in command of Capt. Cheever and Lieuts. Gallagher, Nissen, and Short, will give their troop drill, rough riding, and mounted athletics.

The military exhibitions will conclude with a gun drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. David B. Wilson, Lieuts. Flanagan, and Sherry. The drill will be followed by mechanical manoeuvres and the famous diminishing number drill. Athletic events will follow the military exercises.

ARMY MEN DINED.

Visiting Officers Entertained at the Military Club.

The visiting officers of the army who are in the city to participate in the tournament at Madison Square Garden were entertained at dinner last evening by the Committee of the Military League at the Military Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. There were present Gen. Howard Carroll, Gen. George Moore Smith, Capt. James Parker, Fourth United States Cavalry; Capt. B. H. Cheever, Lieuts. Gallagher, Nisson, and Short, Sixth United States Cavalry; Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Light Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery; Lieuts. N. G. McAlexander, E. B. Gase, and W. F. Fuger, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the league; Capt. Charles J. Seiter, Vice President; Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery; Capt. Clayton, Lieuts. Smith and Tuttle, Troop C; Col. R. G. Burpee, Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, Second Battery; Lieut. D. W. Dimmock, Naval Reserve, and Lieut. Romaine, Twelfth Regiment.

Before the guests were seated each took from the chandelier in the centre of the room a small canteen filled with liquor and upon which was inscribed, "We drink from the same canteen," and drank each others' health standing.

The speechmaking was of an informal character and each speaker touched upon the crisis in our National affairs. The officers are all elated over the prospect of active service and say they expect to be called out at any moment.

Those who spoke were Col. Luscomb, Gen. Carroll, Gen. Smith, Capt. Parker, Capt. Cheever, Capt. Seiter, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Carbaugh. Col. Luscomb presided.

HOUSE OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

Report Showing the Work of the Charity Last Year.

The fifth annual report of the House of the Annunciation, for Crippled and Incurable Children, at 518 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, under the care of the Sisters of the Annunciation, has been issued. The growth of the charity, which was started in 1893, made it necessary to remove to the present commodious quarters. No deaths were reported among the twenty inmates during the year, and one patient was discharged as cured. Gifts for the year amounted to $8,292.75, and miscellaneous items brought the total amount received to $8,551.45, while the expenditures were $8,108.92.

Each Summer the children are taken to St. Elizabeth's House, in Connecticut, where they remain until the heated term is over. The President is the Rev. Dr. M. Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. J. C. Lawrance is Secretary.

Fire in a Lumber Yard at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—Fire to-night destroyed a section of the Mulford lumber yards, on East Grand Street, owned by the Mulford Coal and Lumber Company. It started in L. Newburger's barn, which adjoined one section of the yards. Ten piles of lumber were destroyed, and the flames caught the roofs of two houses belonging to the Mulford Company, which stood close to the yard. The roofs were burned off before the flames could be checked. A horse belonging to Newburger, which was in the barn where the fire started, was burned to death.

Struck by a Train on 11th Avenue.

Joseph Vetter, twenty-one years old, of 784 Columbus Avenue, was struck by a north-bound New York Central passenger train at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street about 6 o'clock last night, and his injuries are believed to be fatal. The train was slowing up to stop at the Fifty-sixth Street station, and Vetter tried to cross in front of it. The engineer says he cleared the engine all right, and must have been struck by the steps of the first car. The injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

. Finest Flavor . Fairest Price .

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

CHASE AFTER A POLICEMAN.

Four Men and Three Women Pursue Him in Cabs, While He Flees in Another—Held for Assault.

The Tenderloin enjoyed yesterday morning a thing it very rarely knows—an entirely new sensation. This consisted of the energetic hunting and pursuit of a policeman by four newspaper men and three women, pursued and pursuers using rubber-tired cabs and tired horses, which apparently had no acquaintance with any rubber. The chase ended with the capture of the fugitive official, who was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on seven complaints for assault made by seven complainants.

The officer is Patrolman Jeremiah J. McAuliffe of the Eldridge Street Station. The four men who appeared as complainants gave their names as William T. McCullagh, H. L. Mansfield, William C. Cook, and Arthur E. Foster, all "homeless." The women described themselves as Grace Moore, 250 West Forty-eighth Street; Grace Edwards, 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Dora Mortimer, 43 West Twenty-seventh Street. The four men said they were walking up Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Half-way between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets they saw two men in plain clothes wrangling with two women. As the four men approached the group they saw McAuliffe slap one of the women heavily on the face, and then swing his arm around and strike the other woman with the back of his hand. Two other women ran up, and one of them, who said something to McAuliffe, was promptly knocked down by him with a blow in her face.

The four newspaper men interfered, two of them seizing McAuliffe, whose companion promptly shouted: "We are both policemen. You'll get into trouble."

McAuliffe seems to be an energetic officer. As soon as he was released he began to pound all the countenances in reach. Three of the newspaper men say he struck them. The man who says he is Foster temporarily evaded his allotment of the common trouble by departing swiftly and seeking sanctuary in the Thirtieth Street Police Station. There he breathlessly informed Sergt. Daly that a policeman was making the Tenderloin desolate and disfiguring the general population of that enlivening neighborhood. He says that in response to his request for a man to make an arrest, the Sergeant growled:

"Oh, go and arrest him yourself."

The alleged Foster ran back to the scene of McAuliffe's labors, and arrived just in time to see that guardian of the peace jump into a cab with his companion.

There was a grand disappearing scene. Each of the four newspaper men and the three women dived into the nearest cab, giving orders to follow the first one. At Thirty-sixth Street McAuliffe jumped from his vehicle and ran for the door of a saloon. There he was turned back. This was unexpected to the alleged Foster, who was close on the fugitive's heels. He discovered at this point that he was rather too close and that his pursuit had been more ardent than discreet. With a short shout of joy McAuliffe recognized an undecorated physiognomy and proceeded to repair his omission. Foster from the sidewalk contemplated the clouds in the sky and a coruscation of stars which were not in the sky.

The nighthawk cabmen know thoroughly the principles of their business, one of which is when hired by the hour to consume as much time as possible in reaching any given point. The given point in this case was any policeman, and the cabmen drove carefully where they felt reasonably sure of not finding one. There was a tremendous clattering of hoofs and cracking of whips, and the nighthawks shouted jubilantly, but they did not go too fast for the crowd that had gathered at the beginning of the trouble and increased steadily.

The procession of cabs and crowd moved up Broadway a few blocks, amid much shouting back and forth between the pursued and pursuing vehicles, and then turned in to Fifth Avenue. At Forty-second Street the lookout of the pursuers saw a policeman, pushed his way through the crowd of pedestrians of both sexes, and made his appeal. He was Patrolman Crowley of the West Thirtieth Street Station. One of the newspaper men took Crowley's number, and then the policeman consented to arrest his fellow-officer. At the West Thirtieth Street Station, to which the procession of cabs next wended its way, McAuliffe denied that he was a policeman. When he was searched, however, a tell-tale bunch of keys, including his fire keys, and police whistle with his number on it, was found. The newspaper men said they had seen him pass his badge to his companion, who had disappeared.

McAuliffe at last confessed his name and station, Sergt. Daly having threatened to telephone to Police Headquarters for his number. Then he was locked up.

Yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court Sergt. McDermott of the Eldridge Street Station appeared. He said McAuliffe was absent on vacation when the offense was committed, and could not be dealt with officially until his term of exemption had expired.

Samuel W. Smith appeared as counsel for the defendant, and at his request the hearing was postponed until 2 o'clock to-day. McAuliffe was held in $500 in each case of assault, a total of $3,500, and was committed to await the hearing. McAuliffe has been on the force two years.

HILDA PETERSEN IN PRISON.

Woman Accused of Murdering Her Child Will Be Committed To-day.

Hilda Petersen, who is confined in the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City, and who confessed that she carried her little girl baby to Rockville Centre, L. I., and murdered her with carbolic acid, shows a curious lack of appreciation of her position. During yesterday she asked several times to be let out, and showed emotion only when her request that she might have her trunk was refused. Then she whimpered that she was being held to be killed.

Nobody was allowed to see her. The two men who identified her daughter's body were refused admittance. Olsen, the husband of Hilda Petersen's cousin, who had charge of the child, cried bitterly when he was turned from the jail gate, and said the girl had no friends and no money. She will be taken to Rockville Centre for formal commitment to-day.

New Jersey State Prison Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—It is now said that Chief Matron Leeds and her assistants at the State prison were called upon to resign as the result of a tale of gross mismanagement told to the Board of Prison Inspectors. It is alleged that the woman's wing of the State prison was extremely lax, and that whisky, tobacco, and other things were allowed to be carried into the prison for the use of the inmates. It is said that the matrons quarreled among themselves, and each, in an effort to clear herself, testified against the others, with the result that the board, without waiting for the investigation to disclose who was directly responsible, asked for the resignations of all three.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:13	Sun sets...6:06	Moon rises.12:38

High Water This Day.

	S. Hook	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate
A. M.			
P. M.	12:14	12:09	1:58

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, MARCH 15.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.		
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Cape Haiti, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 17.		
Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Corean, Glasgow		
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 14.

Benedict, Para, March 4.
Creole, New Orleans, March 9.
Kansas City, Savanah, March 11.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Saratoga, Nassau, March 10.
Seneca, Havana, March 10.
Turanian, Liverpool, Feb. 26.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 12.
Leona, Galveston, March 9.
Mohawk, London, March 3.
Santo Domingo, Havana, March 10.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 3.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 5.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

British King, Antwerp, March 2.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
Frey, Leith, March 2.
Lahn, Bremen, March 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 9.
Normannia, Gibraltar March 8.
Orizaba, Havana, March 12.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, March 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 3.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, March 6.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 12.
Oldenburg, Bremen, March 5.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 5.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Alamo, Galveston, March 12.
Campania, Liverpool, March 12.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 4.
Nordkyn, Galveston, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Ohio, Hull, March 6.

Arrived—Sunday, March 13.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville March 10 and Charleston 11th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah March 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) new, 4,428 tons, Muir, London March 3, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Goudie, London March 1, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) McMillon, Port Spain March 5 and Grenada 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Yarrowdale, (Br.,) Gedes, Hiogo, &c., Dec. 18, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Mediterraneo, (Aust.,) Catterinich, Huelva Feb. 22 and St. Michael's 28, with sulphur ore to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

Brig Ora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sprague, Macoris Jan. 22 via Nassau March 3, with sugar to Bertram Bros—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig John McDermott, (of Port Jefferson,) Tooker, Bahia, &c., Jan. 28, with sugar to order—vessel to Abul Abbot.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen, &c., Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Santo Domingo, (Span.,) Aguirre, Havana March 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Ceballos & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M. March 14.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 13, 9:30 P. M., west, gentle breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS State of Texas, for Baltimore.
SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) for London.
SS Undaunted, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 13.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:33 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournie, from Marseilles for New York, passed Sagres March 9.

SS Friederich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

Notice to Mariners.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR LIGHT VESSEL NO. 70—CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 7, 1898, steam Light Vessel No. 70 will be established, in from 18 to 20 fathoms of water, about 4½ miles outside off the bar of the entrance to San Francisco Harbor, 12½ miles SW. ¾ W. from Fort Point Lighthouse, and on the range line marked by Fort Point Light and Alcatraz Light.

The vessel will show, simultaneously from three lens lanterns encircling each masthead, a fixed white light for 5 seconds, followed by an eclipse of 10 seconds' duration, thus: Fixed light, 5 seconds; eclipse, 10 seconds; fixed light, 5 seconds; eclipse, 10 seconds. In each lens lantern there will be a 100-candle power incandescent electric light. The focal plane of the lights will be 57 feet above the sea, and the lights will be visible 13 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea.

Note.—If the electric light apparatus should become inoperative, the lights will be fixed white without eclipses and will be less brilliant than the electric lights.

The vessel has a flush deck, two masts, schooner rigged, and has no bowsprit; she has a smokestack and a fog signal between the masts. At each masthead, under the lens lanterns, there is a circular gallery. The hull is painted red, with "San Francisco Harbor" in large white letters on each side, and "70" in white on each bow. During thick or foggy weather a 12-inch steam chime whistle will sound blasts of 2 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 13 seconds, thus: Blast, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds; blast, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds. The approximate geographical position of the vessel, as taken from Chart No. 5,581 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, north, 37° 44' (27''); longitude, west, 122° 43' (00''). Bearings of prominent objects from the proposed position of the vessel, as taken from the above-named chart, are: Bonita Point Lighthouse, NE. ¼ E.; Cliff House, NE. by E. ¾ E., easterly; Ocean Side House, ENE. ¾ E., easterly; tangent to Ballenas Point, N. by W. ¾ W.

San Francisco Outside Bar Whistling Buoy.—On the same date this buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes and marked "S. F.," located about 2½ miles NE. ¾ E. from the proposed position of the vessel, will be permanently discontinued. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1897," Page 12, No. 1,004, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1896," Page 17.

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J. Milhau's Son, Druggist, 183 Broadway.
Schwartz Bros., Liquors, 148 E. 42d St.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., Drugs, 6th Av. & 23d St.
FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN BY
C. A. Mettler's Sons, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.
The Bolton Drug Co.
J. H. Muller, Grocer, Nostrand Av., cor. Bergen.

The Wanamaker Store

To-day's Fashion News and Other News

IF you would know what is new while it is new, you must come here, and come frequently. The intricate wheels of our goods-gathering machinery are at their highest speed. At such a time, and in a mercantile sense, Paris, Berlin, London and New York are but parts of a nearly perfect whole, and the whole is,—a School of Style at Wanamaker's.

High-flown talk? Not a bit of it. If you knew the magnitude of our foreign organization, you'd know this as only a fair statement. When you come here, you'll think the matter understated.

We cannot get all the news into these four columns. The new Dress Goods alone deserve all the space,—so do the new Costumes and Infants' Wear, and besides fashions, there are important matters of lowered prices on staple goods which press for audience. Come and see. It would be a small store if this space could tell its whole story. It is not a small store, and just now it is at the best and fullest.

Spring Costumes for Women.

THERE is this about our costumes which is a part of their being here;—the styles are exclusively ours, and hence will be yours exclusively.

Newness, originality, novelty,—by whatever name you call the chic and dash and spirit which governs our selection of models,—is as delicate and evanescent as the bloom on a flower or the gloss of a butterfly's wing,—it must be guarded carefully. To enjoy it freely is to lose it forever.

Therefore, these costume models of ours are not only made for us alone,—they are made up very sparingly even for us. We guard you against material duplication, even as against ourselves. In many cases there is but one of a kind. That is why this showing on the second floor is so kaleidoscopic. The styles go as fast as they come, and seldom come a second time. Yet it is always a large showing,—beyond all question the largest ever seen in this city.

We speak to-day of some remarkable Tailor-made Suits. Note the

prices, remember the rigid exclusiveness of model, and then come in and see the garments.

At $12—Of cheviot serge; blue or black; fly-front walking jacket, lined with changeable silk; inlaid velvet collar; double stitched seams; gracefully hanging skirt, percaline lined.

At $17.50—Of mixed cheviot; tan or gray; beautifully tailored fly-front walking jacket, lined with rich taffeta; percaline lined skirt.

At $30—Of broadcloth; gray, brown or blue; double-breasted Saddler jacket, which can be worn open effectively; trimmed at intervals with clusters of braid; correctly hanging skirt has three rows of braid trimming; all lined with handsome taffeta.

At $35—An extremely stylish suit of crepe covert; waist with tight-fitting back and blouse front, trimmed with nine successive rows of cording; velvet collar, satin faced revers; new bell shaped skirt with fifteen rows of cording, apron effect; all lined with rich changeable taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Interesting Items in the Shoe Store. THREE especially attractive lots go on sale to-day. The first for girls and small boys. It's our "934" line. Shoes with uppers of good kid skin and soles of stout oak leather; stylish in appearance and well made. You'd hardly expect such shoes, even here, at these prices:

Sizes 6 to 8, 80c.	8 1-2 to 10 1-2, 90c.
11 to 2, $1	2 1-2 to 6 1-2, $1.25

Any width from A to E.

This is a good store in which to buy slippers. For instance, here's one sort for women. White kidskin with one strap; narrow toe and curved heel. A very neat and entirely satisfactory slipper that we sell at $1.25 a pair.

An arrival of Spring weight enamel leather shoes for men, that sell regularly for $5, we're going to sell at $3.90 a pair. A very stylish shoe.

Fourth avenue.

See To-day's China Offering. IT'S well worth your time. Here's a lot of fine china that comes to us at a saving of nearly a half. A prominent Limoges manufacturer found himself greatly overstocked with one sort—rich underglaze china of mazarine blue, with heavy gold decorations. Beautiful ware, that we intend to sell to-day at figures which will assure their quick departure.

There are 1,644 plates, all sizes, and 1,000 cups and saucers, teas and after-dinner coffees, worth from $30 to $40 a dozen. Our new price will be $18, or $1.50 each.

Bread and Butter Plates, good value at $1.50, will go at $1 each.

Chocolate Pots and Chop Dishes, at $3.50 and $4.

Quantities are not large, so be advised and come promptly.

Basement.

Paris Dress Novelties

DRESS GOODS

THE *carte-du-jour* gives you as the last arrivals a charming lot of styles that are not only perfectly new but purely original. There are Lace run-around stripes on dark fluffy grounds, Plisse with Bayadere stripes and Bareges with satin cross lines. They are $3.50 and $3.75. Now, what do you know about them? Only this and nothing more—the latest and richest Paris Dress Stuffs are here. And the point is that you can as readily expect to know current news without reading the daily newspaper as to be posted on the richest Dress Goods without visiting our Rotunda.

Wool Grenadines

A FACT for the prudent. Only 25 pieces, among which are two weaves in black and one in dark blue. The straight market value is $1, but the price is 50c. Smallness of quantity makes the greatness of the bargain. And 'tis a pity that there is not enough for all comers; therefore come quickly.

Bicycles:—Wanamaker's Nine

NEVER before has there been such an organization for the retailing of Bicycles as that prepared by us for the season of 1898.

The combination includes the entire control for this market of Nine Bicycle Trade-marks, and each of them, from the lowest to the highest priced, represents a high-grade wheel that has by excellence won public approval. Here is the list:

Keystone
Coronet
Rodman
Continental
Continent
Duquesne
Monarch
Cygnet
Humber

$25 buys a Man's Coronet—and it is a wheel that will give satisfaction. Ten thousand and more Bicyclists own the Continentals at $50, and are fond of them—to-day the price is $40. Humber Roadsters have always been $125, but now they are $100, and they challenge the world for quality—peerless, they reign alone.

The low prices of Keystone, Coronet, Rodman, Continental, and Continent Bicycles have startled the makers and dealers. Hence the mad rush to meet our market. Last year New York appreciated and recognized our place in the Bicycle business. Offering as we now do the largest choice, at the least prices for quality, we shall command the first place by deserving it. Every intelligent bicyclist will, of course, become familiar with our wheels and their prices.

A New Carpet Season

AMONG carpet dealers and in the carpet trade generally, there runs a tradition that the season begins on St. Patrick's Day. Why on this day rather than a week before or later can only be explained on the same basis of reasoning which makes the bicycle season open on Washington's Birthday, the oyster season on Sept. 1st, the yachting season on Memorial Day;—you can quote a dozen examples. St. Patrick's Day, therefore, is traditionally the first day of the Carpet Season, but this year tradition and experience are forgotten. Our carpet season has already begun, and is already in very vigorous effect.

We like to be a little ahead of the demand, and we are fully prepared for this one. The carpet showing is entirely complete and is one which we think quite worthy of us and of you. It is not only complete,—it is immense. Moreover, it is broad, inclusive,—almost exhaustive. We are pledged to no make nor style nor specialty; we have tried to make this stock include all things for all customers.

Carpets from the lowest-priced Ingrains to the costliest Axminsters and Wiltons. There are nearly two thousand patterns shown. And, of course, Linoleums, Oil-Cloths and Straw Mattings. In Straw Mattings alone there is an extent and a variety which would itself require a very good-sized store to properly show.

You will like our Carpet Showing, and you'll be delighted with the prices. Will you come in?

Trunks at Exactly Half Prices

THESE trunks are of the better sort, and are especially adapted for room use,—they're good travelers, too, if you don't think them too handsome. They're called "Veneeroid" Trunks,—made wholly from wood, built up in cross-layers, the outer layer being of fancy hardwood with a "pianoforte" polish on it. This building up of the walls of the trunk from thin layers of hardwood makes it as nearly indestructible as anything made of wood can be;—if it were steel it wouldn't be as lasting,—but it's rather expensive. However, that trouble vanishes under the Half Prices now marked on these fifty-seven trunks.

$24.50, from $49	$18.75, from $37.50	$12.50, from $25
$21.50, from $43	$17.50, from $35	$12, from $24
$20, from $40	$13.50, from $27	[illegible], from $22.50
$19.75, from $39.50	$13, from $26	[illegible], from $21

Two New Jackets for Women

A JACKET which can rise to prominence in such a stock as this must needs be remarkable. Yet here are two which get mention to themselves because both as styles and as values they are tall peaks in a mountain range.

One is of Covert Cloth, fully lined with fine changeable taffeta silk, fly-front, notch collar and coat back. If you guessed at the price, on seeing it, you'd guess dollars too high. It costs you $8.50.

The other is a Whipcord, double-breasted, reefer front, with four pearl buttons. It has wide revers and coat back, and it's lined with a high-grade stripe taffeta silk—$12.

A Quick Sale of Children's Coats. HALF Prices, almost exactly, on the prettiest lot of little coats you ever saw of their kinds. Half Prices on dainty little garments which you'd be perfectly willing to buy at their regular figures. Half prices on new Spring coats for little children, at the very beginning of Spring.

They're not soiled, either, nor crumpled, nor old, nor anything but just as fresh and pretty and "sweet," as the little wearers they're intended for. Sizes are for ages from 6 months to 3 years,—toddlers' sizes.

It's a special lot, as you might know. Most of them are just half, some of them are only a third less than regular.

At $6—Cream colored coats of plain and figured China silks and handsome novelty materials. Some trimmed with chiffon and lace; others have large braided and embroidered collars.

At $4.50—Cream colored coats of cashmere and novelty materials, square and round capes, trimmed with fancy silk ruffles and braid.

At $3—Colored coats, light pinks, blues, browns or tans, large collars and trimmed with fancy silk ruffles.

Silk Waists Worth Buying. WE have had made for us two styles of silk waists which we present to you as leaders in the market. You may judge of their real value when you see them,—we sell them at

Five Dollars Each.

Please don't get the idea that they are the every-day sort of five dollar waists,—they are *specials*.

One is made of rich striped taffeta silk, in many patterns and shades, with bias front.

The other is of plain black taffeta, blouse front, tight back, the entire body made of small plaits.

Both have detachable collar and pointed cuffs.

Second floor.

Works of Standard Authors. LIBRARY making would be easy if such offers as this were frequent. But this is unusual, even for our book store. These editions brought double these prices only a short time ago. They would be higher priced now, if there were more of them. It is only a small lot which is to be closed out.

Excellent books,—excellent paper,—large type and plenty of pictures. Polished buckram bindings with gilt tops.

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Dumas' Works, 12 vols., $6.50.
Hugo's Works, 10 vols., $5.50.
Cooper's Novels, 16 vols., $8.75.
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., $2.75.
Hume's "England," 6 vols., $3.25.
Irving's Works, 10 vols., $5.50.

Three other important books at prices which illustrate the place this book store holds as an aid to library filling.

The Great Streets of the World, (published at $4), for $1.25.

Schliemann's "Ancient Mycenae" and "Tiryns," accounts of this famous archaeologist's researches and excavations. Published respectively at $7.50 and $10. Our price for either, $2.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SCOTCH GOLFERS COMING

Too Many Ordinary Players Have Spoiled the Professional Tournament.

CLUBS DO NOT CARE FOR IT

Twelve Foreign Golfers on Their Way to Take Positions in the West—Activity in Philadelphia Clubs—Notes from Other Quarters.

No clearer evidence of the constant growth of golf in this country could be wanted than is furnished by the steady immigration of English and Scotch professionals to the United States. Naturally, the best greenskeepers and clubmakers come from the land where golf has enjoyed the longest term of prosperity, for professionals, even if they do not attain to the top notch of playing excellence, are not made in a day. As the majority of professionals are simply graduated caddies, who have been brought up on the links from the time they were able to walk, it is obvious that several years must elapse before American professionals will be numerous enough to be generally recognized in the golfing world. So, for the present, it is necessary for our clubs to secure the services of those who have learned the care of the links and the intricacies of clubmaking abroad.

The recent announcement made by R. B. Wilson, who has just returned from a visit to his native home, has many points of interest. He states that twelve new professionals are now on their way to America, coming over with James Foulis, who for two years has been with the Chicago Golf Club, and in 1896 held the open championship. These new arrivals, it is said, are going to get places with Western clubs, which speaks well for the growth of the game in that part of our country. Still another evidence of the growth there has just been shown by the departure of W. H. Way from the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to take charge of the links of the Detroit Country Club. Way, Wilson, and Foulis are among the few really good professionals who have made America their home. Wilson will probably return this season to the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, where he has been for the last two years.

Professional Popularity Decreasing.

There is another side, however, to this professional question. While the increase in golf clubs has demanded more greenskeepers, the popularity of the professional within the last year or two has materially decreased. With the first furor of golf the few Scotch professionals who had come over early were regarded almost as prodigies of golfing excellence, and the fuss made over them by several clubs called forth ludicrous comments in the English and Scotch golfing papers. Every club of prominence felt that it was absolutely necessary to give a professional tournament, put up fat money purses, and tell all their members of the superior golf they would see. It was a good thing for the professionals while it lasted, but very soon some of their less fortunate brethren on the other side hastened to the American links, rashly imagining that they would pick up more gold than could be found even in the Klondike region.

The inevitable result at once followed. Professional tournaments lost their interest, for the clubs soon learned that a small army of ordinary professionals roaming over the links from one to three days did not possess any attractive features, and so last year the complaint was frequently heard that Americans did not appreciate professional golf.

In fact, throughout the entire district covered by the Metropolitan Golf Association not a single regular professional tournament was given. The previous year it was quite the custom ofr the large clubs to close their annual open tournaments with a professional match, and from $200 to $400 used to be divided among the four or five leading contestants. Next to the open championship event at Chicago last year, which is practically the professional championship, the best professional contest was given by the Newport Golf Club, which invited three of the leading players, Joseph Lloyd of the Essex County Club, Boston; W. H. Way, and Willie Davis of Newport, to compete. Lloyd won and later he won the open championship. This principle of inviting only first-class professional golfers will undoubtedly be the system chiefly employed hereafter in such tournaments.

The large number of second and third rate professionals who have come here has put the professional event in disfavor, and as such men cannot play as well as our best amateurs, there is little interest in watching their game. Willie Park, Jr., the former champion of Great Britain, who has made two visits to this country, can be truthfully called a gentlemanly professional, and he is also a finished player. With three or four men of his calibre in a match, the professional tournament would be well worth seeing. With perhaps one or two exceptions, the best element of the foreign professionals has not yet come to our shores.

Activity in golf for the coming season is by no means confined to the vicinity of New York. At the clubs around Philadelphia many improvements are being made. The Philadelphia Cricket Club, which is now as deeply interested in golf as it is in cricket, has leased another plot of ground and is going to add nine extra holes to its course. The work has been carefully planned, and it is intended to have the eighteen-hole course ready for use by Sept. 1. Its length is to be close on to 6,000 yards, and with a course of that size the club will undoubtedly be asking for some of the big championships in the near future. A special clubhouse for junior players is going to be erected and the main house enlarged. A long list of matches for both men and women has just been announced by the committee, and the links will be kept lively all Summer.

Queens County Golf Prizes.

Several competitions, with their various prizes, have recently been announced by the Greens Committee of the Queens County Golf Club of Glen Cove, L. I. Frederick B. Pratt has given two cups for Saturday handicaps, medal play, the first section beginning last Saturday and ending June 25, and the second section beginning Saturday, July 2, and ending Oct. 29. Each of the cups will go to the player scoring the greatest number of points during the four months, points counting three for first, two for second, and one for third place. C. O. Gates has given a silver cup for the best score against bogie during the season ending Oct. 29, and Harvey Murdock has presented a cup for the lowest medal-play score made during the same time. S. A. Jennings has given a silver cup for the best aggregate score for nine holes, the score to consist of the total of the lowest number of strokes with which the player has made each hole during the season, in regular medal-play competition. Mrs. L. J. Busby and Mrs. C. O. Gates have presented cups for women's competition, and the club offers two cups a month for handicap contests in Classes A and B. Several improvements have been made to the course since last season, particular attention having been given to the putting greens.

Joseph Lynch, the well-known Lakewood golfer, went to Aiken, S. C., last week, to compete in the tournament beginning there to-day on the links of the Palmetto Golf Club, for the Southern cross championship. The cup is now held by Arthur H. Fenn, who is in capital shape to defend his honors.

The Dutchess County Golf Club of Poughkeepsie has elected these officers for the year: President—John E. Adriance; Vice President—Robert M. Ferris; Secretary and Treasurer—George Seaman. The golf course will be enlarged before opening for the season's play, in May.

The annual meeting of the Rockaway Hunt Club will be held next Wednesday, and further action may be taken on the proposed changes to the club's golf course at Cedarhurst. Nine extra holes are to be laid out, giving the club a fine course of eighteen holes, and the new land is now being put into condition.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn is enlarging its clubhouse and giving more locker room for both men and women. The Marine and Field Club links, which are near those of the former club, are being lengthened. The removal of the little house belonging to the New Utrecht Gun Club has given 100 yards extra length to the third hole. The Golf Committee has already arranged for several members' matches during the season.

Chicago Wins at Whist.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13.—In a contest for the American Whist League Challenge Trophy Chicago last evening defeated Minneapolis by 2 points. The score for the first half was 156 for Chicago, [illegible] for Minneapolis; in the second half Chicago made 169 points and Minneapolis 155.

Relief at Last. With the great number of vessels crossing the ocean it seems as if no one could be lost. Yet scores of ships sink every year. There are remedies enough on the market, yet thousands suffer because they do not use the right one.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is the right remedy for all sorts of pains in the back, limbs, chest, or side, resulting from taking cold, over exertion, or strain. Old and young, strong and delicate, rich and poor, find it invaluable.

Insist on having the genuine Allcock's. No other plaster is nearly so good.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

A Pacing Class Will Be Opened at the Next National Horse Show.

NEWPORT DATES CLAIMED

Polo Men Favor the Arrangement of a Season of Matches in Washington Next Month—Miller a Crack Two-Year-Old.

The National Horse Show Committee, which is already making arrangements for the show to be held in Madison Square Garden next Fall, has recommended that a pacing class be added to the prize list, and has restored the class for yearling colts and fillies. A champion class for roadster teams has also been established. At a recent meeting of the association, the following officers were elected: Cornelius Fellowes, President; Lawrence Kip, Vice President; George Peabody Wetmore, Vice President; H. H. Hollister, Treasurer; John G. Heckscher, Secretary; J. T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary. Directors—Frederic Bronson, A. J. Cassatt, Cornelius Fellowes, John G. Heckscher, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. H. Hollister, Lawrence Kip, E. D. Morgan, A. Newbold Morris, F. A. Schermerhorn, F. K. Sturgis, George Peabody Wetmore, and W. C. Whitney. Honorary Vice Presidents—David Bonner, J. H. Bradford, Hamilton W. Cary, J. D. Cheever, W. B. Dickerman, J. Malcolm Forbes, William Edwards, H. L. Herbert, A. C. Hall, Charles H. Kerner, Prescott Lawrence, H. W. T. Mali, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Francis T. Underhill, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Rensselaer Weston.

⁂

Polo will probably be one of the leading features among the horsy set in Washington, D. C., this Spring, the advanced season there offering many advantages for early training. Many of the members of the Meadow Brook Club of Westbury, L. I., and of other Northern polo clubs have expressed a desire to co-operate with the Washington Polo Club, to inaugurate a season of matches and practice games in Washington during April. An effort will be made to secure permission to play on Government grounds in the heart of the city, where the field would need very little preparation, and where large crowds would witness the games.

⁂

Many of the physicians in this city who advise their patients to try equestrianism set a good example by taking the same sort of exercise. The list of physicians among the patrons of the riding academies shows that in this respect, at least, physicians follow the advice they charge their patients for. At the Central Park Academy the following physicians ride at least once a week, and some of them ride daily: Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Dr. A. Sturmdorf, Dr. J. Kucher, Dr. H. S. Stark, Dr. H. Goldenberg, Dr. Deas, Dr. Wilson, Dr. O. Ros, Dr. O. H. Parr, Dr. Fuerth, Dr. Johnson, Dr. J. A. Irwin, Dr. W. G. Eckstein, Dr. Winters, Dr. C. F. W. Boedecker, Dr. Buxbaum, and Dr. St. Hart.

⁂

When the completed Speedway is thrown open to the driving public, and more fast roadsters than were ever before seen on a road in this city are sent to speed over it, Frank Arden, 2:16¼, will be one of those in the van of the procession. The gelding is owned by Max F. Greenbaum of the Nassau Boarding Stables, on East Twenty-fifth Street, and, although some of the speed seekers have offered him tempting prices, Mr. Greenbaum has refused to part with his horse. Another of the fast ones over which Mr. Greenbaum handles the ribbons is May Belle, a handsome sorrel mare with a mark of 2:30.

⁂

Of the two-year-olds in the string of P. J. Dwyer, at the Gravesend track, a bay colt, by Hindoo-Bonnie Gal, named Miller, has been tried very highly, indeed. So well does Mr. Keene, his breeder, think of him that he lately bid Mr. Dwyer $15,000 for the colt. Seeing, however, that the Brooklyn turfman is as fond of owning the best as any man, it is needless to say that the offer was declined. Another strikingly good-looking colt is a chestnut, by Hanover-Pandora, (the dam of Box,) and with these it looks as if the stable held a strong hand in this year's game. Sanders and Lady Miriam, from both of which a great deal was expected last year, did not fulfill their yearling promises, and at present they are not with the string, but are turned out at William Jennings's farm, in Maryland.

⁂

The English turfmen and the turf writers as well have come to the conclusion that August Belmont's colt Bridegroom II. will be a dangerous horse in fair company on the English turf this year. London Truth says of him in one of its recent issues: "The American colt Bridegroom II. (Mr. August Belmont's) is as promising a Derby outsider as can be found either at Newmarket or anywhere else. He is a remarkably good-looking animal, by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget, by St. Blaise, with very fine action, and the Epsom gradients will exactly suit him. Bridegroom II. has made a vast improvement since last November, and he is sure to win some good races this year."

⁂

The Horse Show Committee of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club decided at a recent meeting to hold the annual horse show April 28, 29, and 30. Col. J. N. Partridge was elected Secretary and H. H. Salmon, Robins Woodward, and J. H. Walbridge were appointed a committee to prepare the prize list, which will contain about thirty-four classes. This is a slight decrease in number, but there will not be as many sessions this year as were held last year. The show will be held in the evenings, with an afternoon session on the last day, Saturday.

⁂

The Horse Show Committee of Newport, R. I., has claimed as dates for the annual horse show, which will be held on the Casino grounds at Newport this year, Sept. 5, 6, and 7. Henry F. Eldridge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the committee, says that New York will be more strongly represented than ever before at this year's show.

⁂

Entries for the Kentucky Futurity, for foals of 1896, will close with Secretary H. W. Wilson. The Futurity is an event which every ambitious breeder is anxious to win, and as the nomination fee is light, a big list of entries is expected. The cost of nominating a mare is $5.

⁂

Robert C. Hooper, one of the strongest supporters of cross-country sport in this country, sailed on the St. Paul March 9 on a sporting pilgrimage, his object being to see the Liverpool Grand National and the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. Mr. Hooper, who races under the name of "Mr. Chamblet," will return early in April, but his colors will not be seen until the Morris Park meeting.

⁂

The third dam of Red Wilkes, the most successful son of George Wilkes as a sire of speed, was thoroughbred. Queen Dido, the dam of Red Wilkes, was owned for several of the last years of her life by the late Gen. W. T. Withers. In Gen. Withers's twelfth annual catalogue she is described as bay in color and sixteen hands high. Her first dam is given as by Red Jacket, son of Comet; second dam the Robert Patterson mare, said to be a thoroughbred.

⁂

It may not be generally known, but it is given on the authority of some of the most extensive buyers of horses for the European trade, that the fact that a horse's foretop has been clipped off, as is customary with a great many campaigning men, will materially reduce his value for the foreign trade. It seems that the foreigners will not buy a horse with a clipped foretop, so the speculators have to buy that kind cheap enough to allow them for the expense of keeping the horse until the foretop has grown out again.

⁂

The polo players who have been abroad are coming home in order to prepare themselves for the opening tournaments of the season. William C. Eustis and George P. Eustis of the Meadow Brook Club and J. Stevens Ulman of the Staten Island Polo Club were the first of the players to return from Europe. They came back last week.

⁂

The roads in the upper portion of the city are in excellent condition now for light driving, and as a result applications for membership in the Suburban Riding and Driving Club are numerous. The work of improving the grounds is under full headway, and Col. Lawrence Kip, one of the founders, is confident that when the improvements are completed the club grounds will be the prettiest in the city.

⁂

Bayard Wilkes, one of the well-known sons of Alcantara, died last week from the effects of an injury received a year ago at Mystic Park, Mass. Bayard Wilkes was thirteen years old, and had a record of 2:11¼. He was the sire of five horses on the list, his best performer being Bismarck. He was owned by C. E. Drake of Lewiston, Me.

⁂

Firenzi and Fleurette, full sisters, and the former the best race mare on the American turf since Miss Woodford's time, have each a colt foal by imported Goldfinch at the Rancho del Paso Stud of James B. Haggin in California. Fleurette is the dam of the crack filly Fleur de Lis.

⁂

The lay of the land on the Gravesend end of the track has been somewhat disturbed this Spring. A new avenue is about to be opened from Bath Beach to the Coney Island Boulevard. This will pass through the extreme corner of the track, near to Green Morris's stable, and has involved the movement of the stables.

⁂

The following stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club are announced to close tomorrow: Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, $750 added, handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles; Bay Hurdle Race, $750 added, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, two miles over eight hurdles on turf; The Rosebuds, $750 added, for fillies two years old, four and a half furlongs.

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LADIES' or GENTLEMEN'S, 1898 model, any make, any tire, GIVEN to any one who will furnish confidential information that will lead to parties getting their lives insured. Address R. S. B., Box [illegible] Times, New York.

Fight with Moonshiners.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 13.—A desperate battle was fought in the Ozark Mountains, northeast of this city, yesterday between United States Deputy Marshals and a band of moonshiners.

The deputies poured volley after volley into the cabin occupied by the moonshiners, and when Granville Phillips, the leader of the gang, started to run for the rocks he was shot dead. The others made their escape into the mountains.

One of the deputies was wounded severely and two others were grazed with bullets and had their horses shot from under them. The officers kept up the chase until their ammunition gave out. They confiscated 400 gallons of whisky.

Coytesville Church Troubles.

COYTESVILLE, N. J., March 13.—The congregation of the Congregational Church of the Palisades here is now thoroughly demoralized. A few months ago there was a bitter war between two factions. One favored the then pastor, and the other opposed him. The supporters of the minister had the upper hand, but the minister had to resign because he did not receive a salary. He has departed, and since he went his followers will not attend the church. The congregation this morning consisted of Deacon Morrison, his father-in-law, T. W. Black; and his brother-in-law, M. J. Danziger, and their wives. The Sunday school this afternoon consisted of Deacon Morrison's eight children. Deacon Morrison occupied the pulpit this morning and acted as Superintendent of the Sunday school this afternoon.

Want Palisade Destroyers Indicted.

COYTESVILLE, N. J., March 13.—Some of the residents of this place, which is near where Indian Head once stood, have resolved to appeal to the courts and endeavor to have the contractors who are destroying the Palisades indicated for maintaining a nuisance and endangering the lives of the people. A number of houses have been seriously damaged by the explosions, and it will be held that the blasting is dangerous to life and property. A once popular boarding school here is so badly damaged that the owner says he has a plain case upon which to sue for damages.

Man in a Burning Boston Building.

BOSTON, March 13.—Early this morning fire was discovered at 52 Devonshire Street, occupied by Paine, Webber & Co., bankers and brokers. Before a stream was turned on, a man appeared at a window in the third story, calling for help. He was taken down on a ladder suffering slightly from smoke inhaled. He refused to give his name, saying he had lost the train to his home, and did not wish his employers to know that he had slept in the building. The flames were subdued. The loss is estimated at $5,000. [illegible]

San Francisco Broker's Double Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Andrew Schuller, a financial broker, shot his wife and killed himself [illegible] this morning. Mrs. Schuller was taken to the receiving hospital. [illegible] Schuller's death [illegible]

[illegible] BY BARBERS

Masters Hold Mass Meetings to Arouse Public Opinion in Favor of Their Bill.

CLOSES "BARBERS' COLLEGES"

Provides for Three Years' Apprenticeship and Examination Before a Start in Business Can Be Made—Association Excludes Women.

The master barbers are making strenuous efforts to secure the passage by the Legislature of their bill to prevent any one from doing business as a barber unless he has first served an apprenticeship of three years and been examined before a board of examiners as to his right to the title of tonsorial artist.

The barbers held two mass meetings yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn, to arouse public opinion in favor of their bill. One meeting was in Arion Hall, Wall Street, Brooklyn, and the other in Teutonia Hall, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, New York, and several of the speakers made addresses at both. They were Charles A. Prince, President of the State Barbers' Association; Mr. Hausweller, the Vice President; Joseph Miller, President of the Metropolitan Barbers' Association; Joseph Renk, the Treasurer, and Eduardo Quarente, the President of the Italian Barbers' Association.

Treasurer Renk said that the bill had already been favorably reported by the Assembly Committee on Cities and would come up for a hearing before the Senate committee to-day or to-morrow.

"I saw Senator Lexow a couple of days ago," he continued, "and he promised to do what he could for us, but he objected to what he thought was a clause that allowed the towels to be taken from the shop to another room and then returned. I told him he was thinking of the Massachusetts barbers' bill. In Boston the barbers were in the habit of taking used towels to another room, where they simply ironed them without washing and returned them to the shop. But they never played such tricks in New York, where every customer is given at least one clean towel, and sometimes two.

"We have not yet progressed as far as they have in Paris, where barbers are required to wash their razors and scissors every time they shave or cut a customer's hair, but we have our own way of keeping our tools clean.

"Our bill is very far reaching, although it does not appear so on the surface. It will succeed in breaking up those so-called barbers' colleges where they turn out barbers as fast as sausages in a factory. These colleges make their pupils practice on the jaws of bum longshoremen and tramps, who don't mind having their ears slashed when they are given a free shave. And in two months they give them diplomas as journeymen barbers."

"Why, such a man just begins to be as much of a butcher as a medical student does after two months' practice in a dissecting room," remarked another boss barber.

"The law," said Delegate Eduardo Quarente, "requires a plumber to serve a five-year apprenticeship to entitle him to stick two pieces of lead pipe together. Should not a man be made to serve a three-year apprenticeship to allow him to handle a delicate human face?"

The boss barbers will not admit any women to their association and will place every obstacle in the way of their becoming barbers.

"The girls have already driven many waiters out of work," said Delegate Quarente, "and we should not let them drive us out. Besides, it does not look well to see a girl shave men."

"And it encourages flirtations," remarked another delegate.

"A girl could no more hone a razor than she could shy a brick at a mad hen," said a third master barber.

President Prince, in the course of his remarks, said: "I have often wondered whether the metropolitan barbers were aware of the danger that threatened to lower the standard and respectability of their profession. For the past five years the barbering business has become more and more demoralized. Barber colleges have been started, and in consequence the country has become overrun with a class of incompetent barbers, who are a disgrace to the profession, and a menace to the public safety."

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

What Its Duties Are and the Extent of Its Authority.

From The Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.

A court of inquiry is, under the naval regulations, merely an investigating committee—a sort of Grand Jury—to decide whether the conduct of an officer shall render a court-martial necessary—to see if a prima facie case has been made out against him. It is a purely naval court, having no jurisdiction over civil affairs or over civilians, and only authorized to ascertain facts and report them for the information of the Executive.

If any accident happens to a ship a court of inquiry is ordered to ascertain who was responsible, and its proceedings can be used as evidence in a court-martial. Winthrop's Digest defines a court of inquiry as: "A body of officers convened to inquire and report on the facts of the case. * * * a mere Board of Investigation." And De Hart says: "Action of courts is not a decision, but advice only for information of Executive."

It is really a court of limited jurisdiction, and that solely in naval matters, so that it is absurd to say that its "decision" will affect our status with Spain in any way, as it can make no decision. It is a military court of three officers, all of one branch of the military service, and qualified only to judge of facts as relating to the details of that service. It is also a one-sided investigation, particularly so in the present instance, for Article 59 of the law relating to court-martial provides that: "the party whose conduct shall be the subject of inquiry, or his attorney, shall have the right to cross-examine all the witnesses." If Spain is the "party" whose "conduct is under investigation," then she has been denied the guaranteed right to "cross-examine all witnesses."

Moreover, the Admiral commanding a fleet has no authority to appoint a court vested with the extraordinary power of deciding on the culpability or innocence of a great nation—and that court composed solely of military men. That is a power belonging to Congress or the supreme Legislative body. This court has only the right to decide whether the Captain and officers of the Maine were, by negligence or incapacity, responsible for the loss of the ship, and therefore amenable to a court-martial. It would certainly be an anomaly and entirely inconsistent with the reputation of a great nation for justice and consistency if the report of a committee of naval officers appointed to ascertain whether other members of their own profession had faithfully done their duty should be accepted as in any manner a decision as to the criminality or responsibility of another nation.

Lecturers Hard to Get.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison recently refused an offer of $5,000 for ten addresses or lectures to be delivered on ten successive days at ten Chautauquan assemblies, including the Monona Lake Assembly, in the Northwest next Summer. The ex-President would not consider the tempting offer, simply saying that he was not lecturing. Secretary Mosely of the Madison Assembly said that he would give a like sum for a lecture by Capt. Sigsbee of the ill-fated warship Maine or by any survivor of the crew.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—S. Dana Greene, Schenectady.

HOFFMAN—W. L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Julian S. Carr, North Carolina.

HOLLAND—Leroy D. Thomas, Chicago; Porteus B. Weare, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. G. Belden, Syracuse; Daniel Boone, St. Louis.

WALDORF—F. C. Fabien, Milan, Italy; Dr. H. P. Towle, Boston; Capt. B. H. Cheever and Lieuts. A. C. Nissen and H. G. Gallegher, Sixth Cavalry, United States Army.

WINDSOR—President H. G. Burt, Union Pacific Railway, Omaha; Luther Drake, representing Standard Oil Company, Omaha; Col. Tom [illegible]

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Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; Donald Dey, dry goods, &c.; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; I. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; A. E. Cadwell, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cohn Brothers, Lee Post Office, Miss.; H. I. Singer, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Bancom, Miss Annie, Nashville, Tenn.; Hotel St. George.
Bendholm, D., & Sons, Alexandria, Va.; Samuel Bendholm, dry goods.
Stonell & Steinman, Ellensburg, Wash.; H. L. Stonell, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Solomon, B., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods.
Robert Sempson Company, The, Limited, Toronto, Canada; J. B. Campbell, dry goods.
Fisher-Baton Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Roath, department store; Grand Union Hotel.
Bero, A. P., Massena, N. Y., dry goods; Bristol Hotel.
Nellis, E. S., Bronxville, N. Y.; millinery and dry goods; Bristol Hotel.
Lash Millinery Parlor, Washington, Penn.; Mrs. Ada Dunkle and Minnie Lash, millinery.
Shoemaker Brothers, Napoleon, Ohio; F. T. Shoemaker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Anderson & Risanaus, Tecumseh, Mich.; John L. Anderson; dry goods; 350 West Fifty-first Street.
Greer, Mrs. A. J., Washington, Penn.; Fannie R. Greer, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Jacobs, L., agent, Louisville, Ky.; millinery.
Daggett, Miss C. E., Detroit, Mich; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Goldman, L. H., Monroe, La.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; W. D. Butler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Peters, P., Troy, N. Y.; groceries; Sinclair.
Lown & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Lown, dry goods; Broadway Central.
M. H. Monheimer, Mansfield, Ohio; dry goods.
C. R. Hawley & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Metropole.
W. E. Clark, Lexington, Ky.; millinery.
J. R. Coffin, Covington, Ky., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
A. H. Jackson, Fremont, Ohio; ladies' underwear; Morton House.
R. Hermon & Co., Fremont, Ohio; R. Hermon, dry goods and carpets; G. R. Hermon, dry goods and carpets; Morton House.
Tyroler's Emporium, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Tyroler, dry goods, &c.; 23 East Ninth Street.
R. C. Martin, Hickory, N. C.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Mrs. Julia Hodgson, Clarksville, Tenn.; millinery; St. Stephen's.
Stoddard & Bateman, Lowville, N. Y.; R. E. Bateman, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
S. Strausse, Georgetown, Col.; dry goods; 74 West Eighty-fifth Street.
Stillwater Brothers, Newcastle, Penn.; Eva F. Norris, dress goods.
Stillwater Brothers, Newcastle, Penn.; Elizabeth D. Gaston.
Valley Dry Goods Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; Julius Herner, dry goods; 41 East Eighth Street.
C. G. Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Hogan; millinery.
C. G. Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Bert Nichols; millinery.
C. G. Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. L. T. Peters; millinery.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis.
E. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio.; Mrs. E. Cohen; millinery and furs.
E. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio; Lotta Steain; millinery and furs.
T. C. O'Brien, Danville, Ky.; merchandise; Broadway Central.
Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Spencer; dry goods; Metropole.
Mrs. P. Wegart, Saginaw, Mich.; millinery; Sinclair.
R. H. Blennen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
R. H. Blennen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. G. L. Craig; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
L. E. Flory & Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. E. Flory; dry goods; Broadway Central.
James Lazarus & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Leopold; millinery; 46 East Ninth Street.
L. Zukoski Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Derlinger; millinery; Hoffman House.
De Voy, N. E.; Camden, N. Y., millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Davis & Brewer, Harrodsburg, Ky., dry goods; Brewer, L. O.; Hoffman House.
Gugler & Davis, Galion, Ohio, dry goods; Gugler, J. L.; New Amsterdam.
Robinson Brothers & Co., Macon, Mo., dry goods, &c.; Wilson, H. B.; Broadway Central.
Berry & Ault, Atkinson, Kan., department store; E. H. Berry.; Broadway Central.
Ford, M. E., Catlettsburg, Ky., millinery.
J. H. Hawkins & Co., Steubenville, Ohio, dry goods and millinery; G. S. Hawkins; Albert.
Towle & Spriter Company, Clinton, Iowa, dry goods and millinery; C. E. Obert; Hoffman House.
Sellmings, C. E., Chillicothe, Ohio, millinery; Sinclair.
Cunningham, A. J., Martinsburg, West Va., millinery; Continental.
Rossbach's Millinery Store, Toledo, Ohio; Rossbach, Martha; 53 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.
Kaiser Brothers, Bushnell, Ill., dry goods and millinery; Kaiser, H. A.; 184 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.
Hoyt Brothers, Lansingburg, N. Y., brush manufacturers; Hoyt, H. E.
Homes, H. L., South Egremont, Mass.; general merchandise; Continental.
Broadway Department Store Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur Letts, general merchandise; Marlborough.
McKinney & Dils, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. M. McKinney dry goods and carpets; Albert.
McKinney & Dils, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. R. Reyer, dry goods and carpets; Albert.
Cox Company, D. F. & D., Overton, Ky.; James P. Cox, dry goods; St. Denis.
Cox Company, D. F. & D., Overton, Ky.; J. S. Roberts, dry goods; St. Denis.
New York Millinery Parlors, Ravenswood, Va.; Mrs. W. S. Mackay, millinery; Frances House.
Jones, E. R. C., Green Bay, Wis.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Nolte & Kempet, Richmond, Ind.; D. H. Nolte, carpets; Albert.
Simand, William, books and stationery.
Stanton, C. A., Centreville, Iowa; dry goods; Albert.
Brown, H. J., Watertown, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods.
Irvin, Anna V., Toledo, Ohio; millinery; Westminster.
Gardner, A. W., Sturgis, Mich.; general notions, 663 Broadway.
Dawson, F. L., Corunna, Ind.; general notions, 663 Broadway.
Kohn & Son., John. Montgomery, Ala.; A. F. Kohn, boots and shoes, 515 Broadway.
Robert Simpson Company, The, Limited, Toronto, Canada; C. M. Campbell, dry goods.
Disney, Esther, Troy, N. Y.; millinery.
Stephens & Widler, Cleveland, Ohio; Francis Widler, teas and coffees; Addie Wentz, teas and coffees; Waldorf Hotel.
Roach, R. W., Clarksville, Tenn.; dry goods; 29 East Twenty-first Street.
Hawkins, J. H., & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; Miss E. B. Miller, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Gilgan, John, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; John Gilgan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Flaherty, Margaret A., Louisville, Ky.; millinery.
Greenough, Elizabeth A., Louisville, Ky.; modiste.
Wallace & Son, Statesville, Ill.; D. Wallace, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Frank, H., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Star, C., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Richardson, Roberts & Byrnes Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Deach, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, dry goods; 57 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods and woolens; 64 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Whitmyre, J. L., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. L. Whitmyre, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hasselmeir & Seekman, Richmond, Ind.; H. Seekman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stevens, C. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. P. Miller, silks; C. A. Stevens, silks; J. P. Mortimer, silks; J. A. Stevens, silks; Hoffman House.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks and velvets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Gunbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; N. Hamburger, white goods, linens, and laces; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass; H. M. Bixby, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; H. L. Tiffany, dry goods; J. Tiffany represents, 2 Walker Street; Holland House.
Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Singer, cloaks and suits; A. Singer, cloaks and suits, 96 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Gilgan, J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Gilgan; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ROWING SEASON PROSPECTS

Various Clubs Already Making Preparations to Take Part in Regattas.

LIVELY SCENE ON THE HARLEM

Crews Were Out for Practice or Pleasure Yesterday, Despite the Threatening Weather, and Engaged in Spirited Brushes.

Harlem River oarsmen were active yesterday, despite the threatening weather. During the morning, when the sun made its appearance several times, there were at least a dozen crews on the water, some training, others out for a pleasure spin. There were several spirited brushes among the crews, which were watched with much satisfaction by the occupants of the balconies of the various boathouses.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club had about seven crews on the water. During the morning Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitans, who is anxious to organize a four-oared shell crew, took for a four-mile spin a crew composed of P. Lynch, bow; Dr. Monohan, No. 2; J. Chicherio, No. 3, and W. Clark, stroke. They rowed fairly well for the first of the season, and their enthusiasm tempted several other members out. Capt. Binzen, when the club has had a little practice, will pick a four-oared gig crew, an eight-oared crew, and possibly a man to represent the club in the junior single events of both the Harlem and Middle States regattas.

The Atalanta eight were out during the afternoon for about an hour. They are rowing in excellent form, having kept in training all Winter, and the crew that captures an event from them will have to be an unusually fast one.

The Bohemians were represented by a four-oared barge, with a party of friends aboard, and a couple of single shells.

The members of the Harlem Rowing Club intend to do some racing this year, especially in the four-oared shell and gig events. There was a fast four-oared shell crew from this club on the river yesterday, composed of Amman, bow; Mahr, No. 2; Plaisted, No. 3, and Maes, stroke.

Nassau Club's New Barge.

The Nassau Boat Club men expect to launch their new eight-oared barge on Sunday, April 3, with appropriate ceremonies. No name has been chosen as yet for the craft, which is without a doubt the finest boat of her class on the river. She was built by Capt. Smith, who is in the employ of the club.

Capt. Farrelly of the Union Boat Club intends to keep his racing men busy this year, and promises great things if they will only train faithfully. He will put a strong junior four in training in a few days, and has the following entries in view for the Harlem River and the Middle States Regattas: Junior Double—Farrelly and Nonnenbacher; Intermediate Double—Wolf and Kemp; Intermediate Four—Farrelly, bow; Nonnenbacher, No. 2; Wolf, No. 3, and Brown, stroke. It is not likely that an eight-oared-shell crew will be organized.

Smith and Clearman of the Nassau Boat Club are training hard for the intermediate double event of the Harlem and Middle States Regattas. They are rowing in remarkably good form for so early in the season, and give promise of making a good showing.

Capt. Chrastil of the First Bohemian Boat Club is looking for a competent coach for the club's crews, particularly the eight, which will begin the season by entering the Harlem River Regatta.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and the Hudson River expects to make entries this year in the Harlem and Middle States Regattas.

Waverley Club's Preparations.

The members of the Waverley Boat Club, whose spacious boathouse is located on the Hudson River, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, are making great preparations for the coming season, and it is expected that entries will be made in one or two of the important events. This club, which has not been heard of in racing circles of late, has an enviable record, and is the second oldest boat club in the greater city, the Atalanta Boat Club being the oldest. The Waverley Boat Club was organized in 1859, and its first boathouse stood at the foot of Christopher Street, high up on spiles. In 1870 the Dock Department demanded the space where the boathouse stood, and the club moved up the river to the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, where it built its first float. It was while the club remained at this point that it achieved its greatest fame, both in athletic and social circles.

When the Grand Duke Alexis came to this city, in 1872, the naval officers of his suite were handsomely entertained by the Waverley boys, who were entertained themselves in turn by the Duke and his officers. Among the well-known oarsmen who have either rowed from the clubhouse or coached the crews are George W. Lee, now a member of the Harlem Rowing Club, and the Ward brothers of Newburg.

In 1876, commerce again demanded the space occupied by the club, which then moved to the foot of West Seventy-fifth Street, where it remained until 1887. When for the third time notice was served upon the club to vacate, the members objected, but they could do nothing, and finally moved their house to the present site, the highest north of any club in the city, and here they expect to remain for a long time to come. The club has a membership of about 100, a fine fleet of boats, and a ball field, from which much enjoyment is derived.

The Crescent Boat Club's house, on the Harlem River, is being overhauled and refitted for the coming season. Several new members were elected at the last regular meeting.

An effort is being made by the Harlem River oarsmen to have the pivot pier and draw of the old McComb's Dam Bridge removed before the rowing season opens. It stands directly in the middle of the river, and is a constant menace to oarsmen and small craft.

AN ANDREE SEARCHING PARTY.

One May Sail with Wellman's Polar Expedition in June.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The State Department has received from the Government of Sweden and Norway King Oscar's conditional acceptance of the offer, made through the United States by Walter Wellman, to carry free upon his north polar expedition steamer Laura, which is to sail from Tromso, Norway, June 20, a party of Swedes to search for their countryman, Prof. Andrée, in Franz Josef Land.

"The Government of the King does not expect to send out a search expedition," says the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm, "but if no news of Andrée is received by July gratitude would be felt if Mr. Wellman were to permit several persons familiar with the arctic regions to accompany his expedition for that purpose. The Government of the King has learned with deep gratitude of the courteous and generous offer made by Mr. Wellman."

Misdirected.

From The Baltimore American.

A little fellow eight years of age was interrogated in the Criminal Court concerning his knowledge of the nature of an oath, which appeared quite vague. Finally, Deputy State's Attorney Smith put the question:

"Where do people who tell lies go to when they die?"

"They go to heaven," said the boy.

The boy's evidence was dispensed with.

GORGEOUS SUNSET AFTER RAIN.

Fairyland of Color Reflected in the Waters of the Bay.

The crowds which were driven from Battery Park early last evening by the shower were deprived of witnessing a most gorgeous sunset. After a day rather threatening, yet so mild that no one need have been kept within doors, the rain began to fall and the sky became very dark. For a few minutes there was the yellow aspect in the atmosphere so often seen in the squall that precedes a Summer thunderstorm. The rain commenced at 5:30 and lasted till 6:24 P. M. Only four one-hundredths of an inch fell, though for a time it seemed quite a hard rain.

When the sky was darkest overhead and the clouds hung heavy, a rift appeared in the west just as the sun was dipping behind the Jersey hills. The rift broadened, and the jagged edges of the cloud became a silver fringe that framed a very glory of crimson and purple and gold, and from out this fairy land of color resplendent there was thrown into the wet darkness and on to the shadowed waters of the bay a replica of the brilliant scene beyond the clouds. The effect was no less peculiar than magnificent because of the sharp contrasts.

A storm over the lakes, moving rapidly to the northwest and a southerly breeze brought about the atmospheric conditions that brought the rain. During the shower the wind hauled to the southwest, and at 7 P. M. it was blowing from the west. The temperature, which had reached its maximum, 59 degrees, at that hour, then began to fall, and at 10:30 the thermometer registered 53 degrees.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

80—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
83—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
82—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
83—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineolai.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.
71—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
47—Gibbons vs. Tugs E. C. Baker and E. L. Levy.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, March 15, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Wilson.
2—Hawley vs. Rutan.
3—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
4—Trahan vs. Trahan.
5—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
6—Hooper vs. Routt.
7—Lange vs. Hirsch.
8—Hudson vs. Hart.
9—Church vs. Cromwell S. S. Co.
10—Gott vs. Hogencamp.
11—Marrone vs. Sullivan.
12—Wertheim vs. Clerque.
13—Hageman vs. Burnstine.
14—New Home Sewing Machine Co. vs. Turner.
15—In re Hepe, Koven & Co.
16—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
17—In re Nutting.
18—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
19—In re Friend.
20—Sedgwick vs. Hayes.
21—Pell vs. Raymont.
22—Sargent vs. Bennett.
23—Sheehy vs. McMullin.
24—Williams vs. Guterding.
25—Jackson vs. Loucks.
26—Thorne Typesetting Machine Co. vs. Harlem Reporter Co.
27—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
28—Sheller vs. Sheller.
29—Bowen vs. Bowen.
30—Wein vs. Wein.
31—In re Guerin.
32—Ash vs. Heine.
33—Ferguson vs. Noble.
34—Lassing vs. Sackett.
35—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
36—Smith vs. Bliss.
37—Waeber vs. Rosenstein.
38—Bell vs. Doane.
39—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Forst.
40—Leahy vs. Woolverton.
41—People, &c., vs. Blick.
42—Same vs. Hertz.
43—First Nat. Bank of Saratoga Springs vs. Carroll.
44—Johnson vs. Johnson.
45—Schweim vs. Schweim.
46—City Real Estate Co. vs. Soulard.
47—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Co.
48—McEntyre vs. Tucker.
49—Coler vs. Bearne.
50—Gusthal vs. Hart.
51—Schussler vs. Mt. St. Ry.
52—Sonneburg vs. Sonneburg.
53—Smith vs. Fisher.
54—Marrone vs. Mayor, &c.
55—Blair vs. Newton.
56—Dixon vs. Dixon.
57—Todd vs. Hoeber.
58—Richardson vs. Richardson.
59—People ex rel. Cavanagh vs. Waring.
60—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Assn.
61—Ober vs. Hamm.
62—In re Pettit.
63—Weber vs. Adler.
64—People, &c., vs. Fielding.
65—Dexter vs. Ferris.
66—O'Farrell vs. O'Farrell.
67—Hahn vs. Langenzen.
68—In re Nebinzahl.
69—Rickerson vs. Pollock.
70—Adams vs. Shaw.
71—Peck vs. Shaw.
72—Bjork vs. Bjork.
73—People &c., vs. Buchheister.
74—Costello vs. Costello.
75—Thurston vs. Kilpatrick.
76—Jessuvan vs. Mass. Benefit Life Assn.
77—Spafford vs. McCone.
78—People, & c., vs. Bach.
79—People ex rel. Cash vs. Roosevelt.
80—Staats vs. Mulholland.
81—Hoffman vs. Man. Ry. Co.
82—Meyer vs. same.
83—Ohl vs. same.
84—Moroney vs. Equitable Gaslight Co.
85—Lawrence vs. Berham.
86—Willets vs. Gregory.
87—Bodine vs. Brown.
88—Hauner vs. Menzenhauer.
89—Collin, Weeks Co. vs. Stewart.
90—Same vs. Hutton.
91—People, & c., vs. Spitzer.
92—Cowles vs. Williams.
93—Piper vs. Piper.
94—Leahy vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
95—Crawford vs. Canary.
96—Potter vs. Brenenfeld.
97—Smith vs. Smith.
98—Walker vs. Walker.
99—Storm vs. Kretschmar.
100—Jordan vs. Jordan.
101—Rosenstreter vs. Husemeyer.
102—Taylor vs. Wright.
103—Koehler vs. Kessel.
104—Bauerdorf vs. Bayer.
105—MacDonald vs. Howard.
106—Jones vs. same.
107—Herberman vs. Judas.
108—Delaney vs. Potter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Leursen vs. O'Brien.
2—Henderson vs. Manson.
3—Newitter vs. Rosenheim.
4—Hough vs. Barker.
5—Erickson vs. Erickson.
6—Bogart vs. Bogart.
7—Horn vs. Belanger.
8—Allcot vs. Weller.
9—Kunze vs. Kunze.
Demurrers.
672—Vereinigte Pinselfabrike vs. Rogers.
681—Logan vs. Moore.
697—Mercantile National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
702—Ash vs. Heime.
350—Doelger vs. McGinniss.
668—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham Nat. Bank.
Preferred Causes.
6407—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
6353—Mead vs. Mead.
6480—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Vogel.
6492—O'Toole vs. Manhattan Real Estate & Building Association.
5655—Carlisle Shoe Co. vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.
5960—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5449—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5853—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5345—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.
6038—Mattern vs. Manson.
6075—Schelling vs. Herman.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6082—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6170—Rosenthal vs. Osnowitz.
6185—B. Kreischner & Sons vs. Haas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
15244—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
15390—Heusser vs. Lieberknecht.
15415—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
15217—Gamache vs. Sloan.
14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15358—Colonial Brewery vs. Chawat.
15369—Schneider vs. Tostevan.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14553—Frost vs. Valente.
14464—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tamsen.
14522—Dickinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14533—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13783—Ragalamonte vs. Mahler.
14915—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Hitchcock.
12419—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
12376—Green vs. Guest.
12377—Same vs. Garrison.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

3301—Abbruzzese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6391—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
4980—Kraemer vs. Bjerrum.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Pub. Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
3701—O'Kennedy vs. Press Pub. Co.
8940—Oldsheim vs. Harris.
8144—Lewis vs. Robinson.
4209—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7608—O'Donnell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
850—Spero vs. West Side Bank.
351—Same vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Spero vs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
4391—Citron vs. Bayley.
7650—Rosenberg vs. Ash.
3253—Moran vs. Vreeland.
3632—Hillebrandt vs. Bloodgood.
3217—Hartman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
3695—Stein, Bloch & Co. vs. Marks.
3610—Doblin vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
8172—Morris vs. Alvarez.
8586—Koch vs. Cohen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10023.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

7526—Connor vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
7610—Conyngham vs. McGrath.
5296—Lesster vs. The Mayor, &c.
7618—Lansing vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8514—Stern vs. Lipper.
3678—Raynor vs. Cunningham.
207—Wolf vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
8169—Van Valkenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
8427—Stemmler vs. The Mayor, &c.
7921—Hauck vs. Metropolitan Traction Co.
6461—Canavan vs. O'Neill.
4187—Burns vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3674—Huckfeld vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
7058—Mangene vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3887—Jacques vs. Harris.
831—Koenke vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3303—Dann vs. Wormser.
3484—Emmerich vs. Thorley.
68—Ward vs. Mayor, &c.
9359—Heckok vs. Bailey.
9381—Summers vs. Colver.
9363—Wecklin vs. Greek Amer. Confectionery Co.
9397—Ware vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
9409—Framan vs. Stephens.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Contested wills at 11 A. M.:
1354—Louisa A. Felt.
1353—Philip R. Underhill.
1368—Savina McDonald.
Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Charles C. Pomeroy.
At 10:30 A. M.:
George S. Croker,
Fannie S. Combes,
Elizabeth T. Hipple.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

Contested wills.
1201—James W. Britt.
1290—Mary Johnson.
1340—Charles Barson.
1306—Maria Elizabeth Cleveland.
1346—James J. Mooney.
1342—Richard McGill.
1351—Richard McGill.
1350—Mary L. Everdell.
1311—Thomas H. Watson.
1388—Peter Tracey.
1344—Ann Sheldon.
1349—Albert Guerin.
1315—Mary McArthur.
1369—Frederick C. Schaefer.
1370—Maria Ritter Manning.
1371—Austin Hall.
1372—Charles H. Contoit.
1373—Mary Harriet Forbes.
1374—Maria Hulseberg.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

488—Jefferson vs. Willoughby.
404—Browne vs. Stoerzer.
148—Kascher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3387½—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
786—Phelan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1883—Rouse vs. Vorhaus.
1884—Goldstein vs. same.
355—Bartholomio vs Gamble.
510—De Vito vs. Spranza.
4638½—Halprin vs. Schachne.
4575—Inge vs. Pohle.
641—Holmes vs. McKenzie.
707—Specht vs. Sessler.
708—Jonasson vs. Schiebel.
709—Hannah vs. Dwyer.
712—N. Y. Cab Co. vs. Crow.
713—O'Connor vs. Campbell.
715—Cohn vs. Binney.
721—Ralli vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
722—Gallagher vs. Canavan.
726—Born vs. Pringler.
727—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
728—Same vs. same.
730—Walker vs. Tamsen.
731—Jones vs. Schmidt.
734—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.
736—Frist vs. Alden.
738—Cunningham vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
739—Pettes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
740—Kowalsh vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

327—Bauer vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
337—Loew vs. Noah.
459—Kleinert vs. Iba.
411—Donaldson vs. Kilpatrick.
317—Hirsch vs. Neubauer.
325—Eagan vs. Kirk.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
758—Lee vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
745—Bell vs. Gordan.
750—Marx vs. Schutz.
751—Joseph vs. Singer.
753—Pelham vs. Wolff.
757—Lynch vs. McClelland.
759—Finn vs. Bunze.
162—Am. Lumber Co. vs. Spearing Co.
763—Stothers vs. E. R. Terra Cotta Co.
765—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Mead.
770—Murray vs. Clark.
771—Boyd vs. Behlmer.
772—Scully vs. McGowan.
773—Blinberg vs. Bozozi.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
775—Blume vs. Rosen.
776—Berwin vs. Meyer.
778—Gottlieb vs. Ehrlich.
779—Kern vs. Conkling.
781—Finlay vs. Barowsky.
782—Hupfel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
783—Lampert vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

2682—Frank vs. Bolton.
4350—O'Keefe vs. Wagner.
4351—Same vs. same.
4052—Keenan vs. Fennelly.
4369—Sanders vs. Mintz.
4319—Fitzpatrick vs. Heyman.
4592—Maher vs. Seitz.
4434—Dienst vs. Cotterberry.
4222—Appell vs. Pfizenmaier.
4078—Thedford vs. Farmer.
4234—Witte vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
2754—Smack vs. James Gregory Co.
3689—Schnitzer vs. Schweitzer.
3709—Graham vs. Kraus.
4148—S. Liebman's Brew. Co. vs. Demuth Glass Mfg. Co.
4159—Herskovitz vs. Dommerich.
3398½—Gilroy vs. Loftus.
3495—Gilroy vs. same.
3496—Same vs. same.
3497—Same vs. same.
3498—Same vs. same.
3499—Same vs. same.
3500—Same vs. same.
3501—Same vs. same.
1252—Kransen vs. Hirschfield.
4298—Lyman vs. Lawlor.
4289—Michelsen vs. Int. Navigation Co.
4313—Fellows vs. Howard.
4367—Avis vs. Cook.
4394—Lonergan vs. Traitler.
4142—Gray vs. Younie.
3380—Haupt vs. Koerner.
4312—Fellows vs. Howard Mercantile Ag'cy
4410—Knight vs. Roche.
4413—John P. Kane Co. vs. Morrisey.
4372—Dubiner vs. Washington Glass Mfg. Co.
4404—Hegeman vs. Tim.
4438—Hawley vs. Zucher.
4375—O'Connor vs. Boardman.
4405—Arthur vs. Nugent.
2547—R. Graves Co. vs. Oppenheim.
4396—Townsend vs. McGirr.
4451—Baxter vs. Davidson.
4342—Sanborn vs. Am. Export Coal Co.
3186—Katz vs. Heyman.
4393—R. A. Ryley Co. vs. O'Loughlin.
4435—Brown vs. Roche.
4196—Walker vs. Platt.
4536—Safford vs. Seeley.
4491—Baxter vs. Maerzbach.
4167—Levey vs. Dennett.
3840—Boessneck vs. Wolf.
3953—Towne vs. Delnay.
3464—Record Pub. Co. vs. Bolton Hop Bitters Co.
4168—Fitzmaloney vs. Goldberg.
4218—Biddle vs. Salvin.
4542½—Keegan vs. Smith.
4543½—McMahon vs. same.
4236—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Steinman.
4582—Seaman vs. Baudler.
3008—Lyle vs. Metz.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.

Highest number reached in regular call, 787.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Schimel Schierwitz.
2—James Boyle.
3—William C. Byrnes.
4—Rosario Fertito.
5—George W. Eckert.
6—John Steckler.
7—Simon Buttner.
8—Paul Salvin.
9—Jacob N. Haight.
10—Liberto Cipolla.
11—Michael J. Duffy.
12—Maggie Guthrie.
13—Nicola Lupica.
14—Peter Connors.
15—James M. Brooks, Roswell P. Puffer.
16—Peter Leonard.
17—Simon Buttner.
18—Mamie Fisher.
19—Rosario Fertito.
20—Annie Goldberg.
21—Rosario Fertito.
22—Clara W. Benson.
23—Albert J. Dexter.
Pleadings.
1—Joseph Murray, George Smith.
2—William Bennett.
3—George Murray.
4—William Brower, Frank Carroll, Patrick Hyland.
5—Charles McCarthy.
6—Leonard Norris, Henry Jones.
7—Benjamin Hoffman, Joseph Wolf, Max Einstein.
8—Alice Allen.
9—John McGrath.
10—John Murphy.
11—Albert J. Pierce.
12—John G. Junker.
13—Sigmund Hartstenz.
14—William Kane.
15—George W. Wilson.
16—John Clancy, John Sullivan.
17—John Griffen.
18—Lowry Lopardo.
19—Thomas Lyons.
20—Thaddeus B. Eicker.
21—David Salzman.
22—Henry Frerer.
23—William Feeney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

1—John Faeth.
2—Luigi B. Bellarosa.
3—Donald C. Allen.
4—Henry Jaslowsky.
5—James O'Toole.
6—William Murray.
7—Lawrence F. Wolfe.
8—Abraham S. Friedland.
9—Gaetano Difiglio.
10—Joseph Poliak.
11—Stephen N. Flynn, George E. Morse.
12—Mary Mulrooney.
13—William Granger.
14—John O'Neill.
15—Catharine Montaror.
16—Clara Freedman.
17—J. Frederick Fayen.
18—Edward M. Tolman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—John Bernard.
2—Willard H. Morgan.
3—Joseph Marsat.
4—Cesare de Angelis.
5—Edward Kussell.
6—John Barnett.
7—Isidore Bellmann.
8—Joseph J. Degman.
9—Frederick Smith, John Scanlon.
10—Frank Davis.
11—Frederick Seeman.
12—Samuel Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Blake for the People.

1—Francesco Curcio.
2—Emanuel T. Goldberg.

Price Reduced—2-lb. Package 10c.
DELICIOUS
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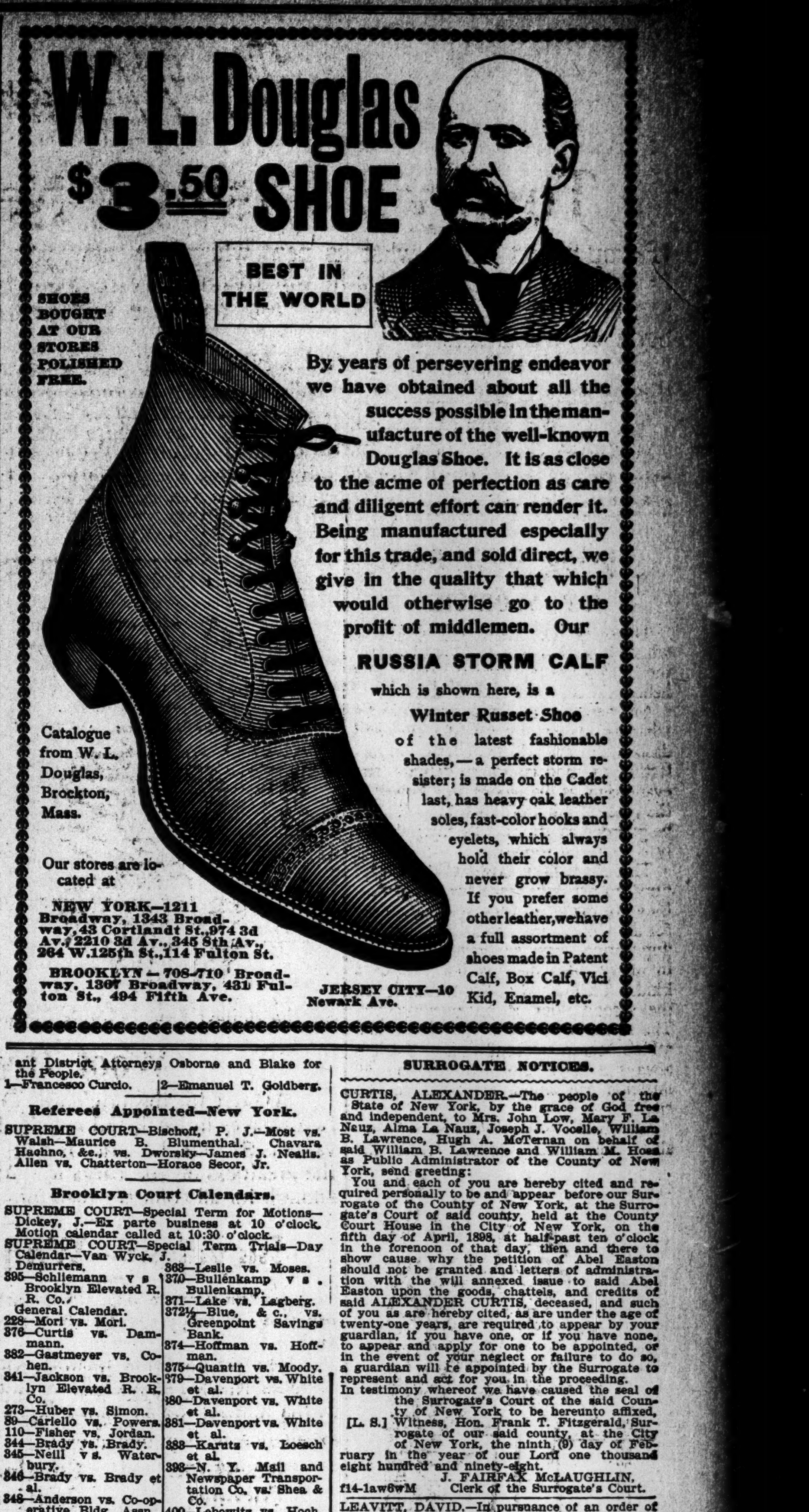

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JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, P. J.—Most vs. Walsh—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Chavara Hachno, &c., vs. Dworsky—James J. Nealis. Allen vs. Chatterton—Horace Secor, Jr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.

Demurrers.
395—Schliemann vs Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
General Calendar.
228—Mori vs. Mori.
376—Curtis vs. Dammann.
382—Gastmeyer vs. Cohen.
341—Jackson vs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
273—Huber vs. Simon.
89—Cariello vs. Powers.
110—Fisher vs. Jordan.
344—Brady vs. Brady.
345—Neill vs. Waterbury.
346—Brady vs. Brady et al.
348—Anderson vs. Co-operative Bldg. Assn.
350—Von Amelumxer vs. Barner.
352—N. Y. Bldg. Loan and Banking Co. vs. Purdy.
355—Lasagua vs. Lasagua.
409—Diver vs. Haggerty.
362—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Burnes.
363—Leslie vs. Moses.
370—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
371—Lake vs. Lagberg.
372½—Blue, &c., vs. Greenpoint Savings Bank.
374—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
375—Quantin vs. Moody.
379—Davenport vs. White et al.
380—Davenport vs. White et al.
381—Davenport vs. White et al.
383—Karutz vs. Loesch et al.
398—N. Y. Mail and Newspaper Transportation Co. vs. Shea & Co.
400—Lebowitz vs. Hoch.
402—Conklin vs. N. Y. Bldg. Loan and Banking Co.
403—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
407—Ments vs. Both.
408—Hoes vs. Miller.
212—Winter vs. Dowes.
162—Lasagua vs. Lasagua.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

4992—Pollock vs. Pollock.
4862—Dunn vs. Nassau R. R.
4297—Lovett vs. Koh.
2548—Davis vs. Cassell.
2555—Litchenheim vs. Nassau R. R.
2708—Ebbitts vs. McCadlin.
1988—Needham Piano co. vs. Downes et al.
1361—Southerland vs. Union Railway.
2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
4942—Haviland vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
4970—Deverman vs. Schneider.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2503—McCauley vs. Long Island R. R.
2294—McKenna vs. Nassau R. R.
427 and 428—Dykman vs. Kenney et al.
4849—Skidmore vs. Lohman.
2389—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
2877—Hessell vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
2734—McLaughlin vs. Nassau R. R.
2696—Gregonette vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
1891—Martin vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1882—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4524—Fisher vs. Wheeler.
1,622 and 1,623—Fury vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
2766 and 2767—Johnson vs. Bardes.
2570—Cohn vs. Homan et al.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2572—Furco vs. Monsees.
2615—Anderson vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
777—Baird vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3985—McCauley vs. Nassau R. R.
4948—Delabarre vs. Renwick.
2742—Bagully vs. Sarahosh et al.
4295—Teppedino vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1710—Braun vs. Bloen.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2207—Heilman vs. Weidhopf.
940—Pigot vs. Kelly.
4581½—Darrow vs. Wendelstadt.
2313—Gray vs. Nassau R. R.
2716—Montenaz et al vs. Dalzell.
253—Kalfuer vs. Broadway Ferry and Met. Av. R. R.
2553—Woodcock vs. Adler Veneer Seat Co.
4995—Rogers vs. Pell et al.
4936—Newman vs. Davenport.
1507—Opp vs. Hinsch et al.
1792—Towner vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
731—Engstrom vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons et al.
4514—Seifert vs. N. Y. and Queens County R. R.
2625—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hall.
1630—Dulger vs. Nassau R. R.
970—Cohen vs. Ledman et al.
2781—Titus vs. Prudential Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated Calendar.

131—Branagan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
63—Mannix vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
89—Burstein vs. Liebinger & Oehm Brewing Co.
187—Koenig vs. Bloomgarten.
135—Bird vs. Mutual Union Association.
136—Tilford vs. the Bank for Savings.
137—Hamilton vs. Davery.
139—Reidman vs. Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R.
140—Smith vs. Smith.
142—Smack vs. Gillis.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

229—Jeremiah Healey vs. Conrad Carlson.
901—Thomas Connors, an infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
44—John Hanna vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
269—Theodore Haverbusch vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.
Peter Gerstel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Eugene A. Gerbracht, Mary O'Neil, Elizabetha Brandner, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and Robert Redpath. The estate of William H. Nafis, Crescentia Stoll, and Samuel Johnson.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—13—Will of Elizabeth Haslach. 14—Will of Edward Keane. 16—Accounting of David McDonald. 17—Will of Margaret Melville. 18—Will of Abraham Nafis. 19—Andrew F. Erickson. 20—Will of Joseph A. St. John. 21—Will of Eliza Wild. 22—Will of Elizabeth McCullough. 23—Will of Jacob Whalen.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
o11-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City.
n22-1awBtillmy23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Nauz, Alma La Nauz, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f14-1aw6wM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.
mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City.
o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja3-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

STOREY, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Storey, Johnston Storey, Lucinda Richardson, John Charles Dunlop, Rebecca Smith, Anna M. Moore, Sarah Campbell, Lizzie Laird, Johnston J. Dunlop, Johnston Machet, John W. Dugdale, Roy Cumming, Alfred Henry Cumming, Robert Storey, if living, and if dead, his heirs and next of kin, if any, and widow, if any, whose names and parts of names and places of residence are wholly unknown and can not be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Gardner Ellsworth of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja31-1aw6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert—8:00.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Doll's House—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M. Lecture—3:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Orchestral Concert—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—11 A. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

INTERVENTION.

The pacification of Cuba is now the leading object of the policy of the United States. Peaceably if we can, but at any rate effectively, we must re-establish orderly government in that island, primarily in our own interest and for our own peace and security, and for a second reason to put an end to a savage and useless war. We cannot enter upon such an undertaking in arrogance and wantonness, or without good cause. Respect for the world's opinion and regard for our own good name and for the high moral principles we have constantly professed in our relations with foreign Governments impose upon us the duty of justifying by an appeal to public law and to historical precedents, as well as by a recital of the immediate facts, any measures we may determine to employ.

It was under the guidance of WEBSTER, his Secretary of State, that FILLMORE in his second annual message in 1851 said that "in proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves and have been followed by others." Our diplomatic correspondence and the page of history tell how unswervingly we have kept the early faith of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON resolutely upheld by MONROE and not forsaken by GRANT, by CLEVELAND, or by MCKINLEY. Our disinterested conduct during more than a century warrants the expectation that the civilized nations of the earth will give full credit to our professed reasons for interference in Cuba, acquit us of any unworthy designs, and respect the motives of our action. If we intervene between Spain and her revolted colony it will be under the compulsion of evils no longer endurable for which there is no other remedy. That is reason enough for our own conscience, it is reason enough for the world at large, whose good opinion we prize.

It is first of all to our own people that the necessity and the lawfulness of interference must be demonstrated. We have but to search the State papers of our Government to discover that the island of Cuba has been watched over by us with a peculiar anxiety from the foundation of the Union. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS felt it "scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself." JEFFERSON, who was no jingo, wrote of Cuba as holding up a "speck of war to us," and as being "exactly what is wanted to round out our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest." It was for defense, not for aggrandizement, that these far-seeing men counseled annexation. In the hands of a nation so weak as Spain, constantly embroiled with stronger neighbors and subject to the fluctuations of the European balance of power, Cuba was an ever-present source of disquiet and of danger. But there was a remedy short of annexation. We state a fact that may not be generally recognised as true but is perfectly demonstrable when we say that Spain has held Cuba under our guarantee for seventy-five years. Fully realizing that the possession of this island at our very doors by a powerful European nation would present a situation full of peril for us, we have repeatedly and vehemently protested that we should never allow it to be transferred to another power; we were content that Spain should hold it, for she would never be able to use it as a base against us, but if it passed from her control it must become an American State, either independent or as a part of our territory. At all times since 1825 Spain has known that she could rely upon "the whole naval and military resources of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering" Cuba, so keen and vital has been our interest in preventing the creation of conditions dangerous to our peace and safety in that near-by island. EDWARD EVERETT, as Secretary of State in 1852, vividly pictured forth the reasons for our constant watchfulness over Cuba:

> "The island of Cuba lies at our doors. It commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States. It bars the entrance of that great river which drains half the North American Continent and with its tributaries forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world. It keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route."

While both EVERETT and President FILLMORE felt that the forcible acquisition of Cuba by us, "except in a just war with Spain," would be disgraceful, EVERETT at least regarded the time as near at hand when, "yielding to the mighty current in the fortunes of the New World," the island would be swept from the grasp of Spain and become a part of our territory. No considerable part of the American people and few of our public men any longer desire the annexation of Cuba. We shall be content with its independence. But the anxieties which filled the minds of our statesmen in earlier years have never been allayed, and now, augmented by new perils, disturb the tranquillity of our people and compel the serious attention of the Government. We cannot be at rest when Cuba is in convulsions. The struggle of her people to be free would at any time excite our ardent sympathy, but the barbarous cruelties with which they have been pursued arouse passions here which are difficult of control. Only by ceaseless vigilance and at great expense have we been able to prevent violations of neutrality. There is a constant peril that generously intended but unlawful expeditions may escape our patrol and give Spain warrant for claiming heavy damages. Congress has been the theatre of repeated outbreaks of unfriendliness to Spain that keep our relations with that country in a state of dangerous tension which only the greatest Executive tact has prevented from coming to the point of open rupture. The firing upon one of our merchant ships at Cape Maysi three years ago, the more recent escapade of DE LOME, and the unexampled horror of the fate of the Maine are both the direct result of Cuban disorder and the provoking cause of a still more alarming and ungovernable impatience with the policy of allowing Spain to continue her inhuman and hopeless warfare on the insurgents.

When a nation's tranquillity has been so deeply disturbed, quiet can be restored only by the removal of the cause of the disturbance. If the offending cause continues active, the popular unrest is aggravated and may at any moment pass the bounds of safety. The interruption of our trade and the loss to our merchants are an inevitable consequence of the conditions of warfare which we bear with patience, but it is unreasonable to ask us to bear it forever. Important mercantile interests have presented memorials asking the Government to use its influence to put a stop to the struggle. It is an intolerable hardship for us to submit to the loss of a hundred millions of trade annually with no prospect whatever that Spain will be able to put an end to the conditions which deprive us of it.

These considerations of our own peace and security which now press with such force upon the Government and the people are identical with those which brought intervention so prominently into view as a possible remedy during the second Administration of President GRANT. During his first Administration the President and Secretary FISH were compelled to resist great pressure for a precipitate recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, then engaged in their ten years' revolt. But during his second Administration direct interference was contemplated. Secretary FISH sounded the European Governments on the subject. On the 25th of November, 1875, he sent the following instructions to Minister SCHENCK in London:

> "You will explain that intervention is not contemplated as an immediate resort, but as a contingent necessity in case the contest be prosecuted and satisfactory adjustment of existing griefs be not reached."

In his seventh annual message sent to Congress in December, 1875, President GRANT, after dismissing recognition of belligerency as inadmissible, said:

> "It remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue. In such an event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention."

Spain had already declined our offer of mediation, and three years later she ended the struggle by making promises of administrative reforms which she failed to keep. The next revolt broke out three years ago. Pursuing the patient and pacific policy of Gen. GRANT, President CLEVELAND bore with the futility and the atrocity of Spanish warfare in Cuba until he too was compelled to give warning to the Madrid Government in words of the gravest import that if the war were not ended within a reasonable time the United States would be forced to intervene. This solemn warning was repeated by President MCKINLEY in his message to Congress last December. By the declarations of two successive Administrations, heartily approved by Congress and the people, the Government is committed to a policy of intervention if Spain fails to restore order in Cuba within a reasonable time. Time is now the only question that can be said to be open, for there is no longer any probability that the Spanish forces, becoming steadily less effective, will be able to end the insurrection and the conditions of which we complain.

It has been our object to show the substantial nature of our griefs, the reasonableness of our complaint, and the justice of our demand that the unbearable conditions created by the turbulence in Cuba shall cease. The case as presented constitutes the proof of the directness and sufficiency of our interest and the necessity for our action when the time shall be ripe.

There is a further need that we demonstrate the propriety of our contemplated action, and convince the world that it is sanctioned by public law. A great historic precedent and close parallel is the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the affairs of Turkey and Greece by which means the Greeks achieved their independence. The war had been prolonged for six years, and the record was stained with the usual Turkish atrocities. Like Spain, Turkey was unable to quell the revolt, and a condition of lawlessness prevailed in the Levant which had become intolerable. The act of intervention rested on three grounds: (1) Compliance with the request of one of the parties; (2) to stay the shedding of blood; (3) and principally to afford protection to the subjects of the three powers who navigated the waters of the Levant where piracy prevailed, which neither Turkey nor Greece could suppress. PHILLIMORE declares that "the third ground unquestionably justifies such an interference as might redress the evil complained of." It was on the 20th of October, 1827, that the fleet of the allies entered the harbor of Navarino and destroyed the Turkish fleet. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT has said that the liberation of Greece was "a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law." Lord CASTLEREAGH would not have considered it beyond the domain of law, for in the famous British Circular in which he set forth Great Britain's reasons for declining to join the Holy Alliance in its efforts to repress all movements having for their object the attainment of constitutional freedom, he directly set up the doctrine that intervention is permitted on the grounds stated by the allies. It was on Jan. 19, 1821, that he wrote to the British Ministers at foreign Courts the circular of instructions in which is found this passage:

> "It should be clearly understood that no Government can be more prepared than the British Government is to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State. But as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance."

It cannot have been forgotten that we made active preparations to interfere in the affairs of Mexico soon after the close of our civil war. The professions of the French Emperor had been distrusted by us from the beginning. The presence of the French troops sent to Mexico to prop MAXIMILIAN on his throne was felt to be a menace to us, but previous to the Summer of 1865 we had quite enough to occupy us at home. Secretary SEWARD applied a steadily increasing pressure from the time of the close of the war, and finally the significant massing of United States troops on the Rio Grande hastened the conclusion of NAPOLEON to withdraw his forces. It was for our own peace and security that we threatened intervention, and the act would have been justifiable.

The high sanction of eminent writers on international law might be cited in justification of intervention for the redress of grievances. WHEATON says of the intervention that set Greece free:

> "Still more justifiable was the interference of the Christian powers to rescue a whole nation not merely from religious persecution, but from the cruel alternative of being transported from their native land or exterminated by their merciless oppressors. The rights of human nature wantonly outraged by this cruel warfare, prosecuted for six years against a civilized and Christian people to whose ancestors mankind are so largely indebted for the blessings of arts and letters, were but tardily and imperfectly vindicated by this measure."

WOOLSEY holds that interference in the affairs of a sovereign State is an extreme measure only justified on one of these two grounds: "(1) That it is demanded by self-preservation; (2) that some extraordinary state of affairs is brought about by the crime of a Government against its subjects." We have already cited the opinion of PHILLIMORE in the concrete instance of the Greek intervention. Even the pacific SHELDON AMOS, whose "Political and Legal Remedies for War" shows him to be the most passionately devoted to peace of all the writers on international law, admits that "there are possibilities of tyrannical usage, barbarous practices, or persistent and hopeless anarchy out of which the friendly aid of a generous, impartial, and truly disinterested bystander may be the only way to a deliverance."

THE TIMES is here making no argument for war. It regards war as a disaster of which a State can justly take the risks only to escape greater disasters. It sincerely hopes that the difficulties which impend between Washington and Madrid may one and all be adjusted without the rupture of friendly relations. But it believes it to be its duty to point out with some attempt at precision the nature and gravity of the difficulties that exist, and to show that the remedies we have in contemplation and may be compelled to adopt are not such as to make us outlaws in the view of nations now friendly.

THE LODGING-HOUSE DISASTER.

The disastrous fire in the Bowery Lodging House yesterday morning seems to have been due to no lack of the ordinary precautions. The building was not managed for gain, but as an auxiliary to a religious and charitable work. It was constructed especially for its use, was heated by steam from a furnace in the cellar, was provided with fire escapes at every window, and with hand grenades for putting out a fire promptly, was well manned by attendants and subjected to regular and systematic inspection. Apparently the fire was caused by a spark from the pipe of some lodger who had gone to a water closet for a furtive smoke, smoking being forbidden in the main rooms. And there seems to have been an accumulation of greasy paper in the closet. The firemen were very prompt and efficient, both in reaching the building and in handling the fire and the rescue of the inmates.

The panic, the crush, and the loss of life under these conditions show the very great peril to which such places are at best exposed, and there are, of course, many of them which are not provided with the safeguards which, in this case, proved futile. It is probably impossible to furnish even the plainest and barest lodgings to a couple of hundred men within the walls of an ordinary four-story building and have that building constructed in an entirely fire-proof manner. Even in this case the wooden beams, floors, and stairways do not seem to have contributed to the flames. Possibly had the partitions between the "rooms" been of iron lath and plaster, or had there been none, the worst results might have been escaped. The disaster should lead to a prompt and careful inspection of all like buildings and vigilant enforcement of the regulations regarding them. Even this will not remove causes of the danger which, in great degree, is inseparable from such crowded sleeping places.

One gets a new idea to what a state of neglect our regular and ordinary military establishment had fallen from the refusal of Congress to provide money for its maintenance from the facts reported by Gen. GREELY, Chief of the Signal Service. When we read that it would take three-quarters of an hour to communicate between two of the defense works in the Harbor of New York, and that the sole means of reaching the chief defense of Washington from the capital is by a messenger, we can understand that those responsible for the military may well seek to make the most of the present mood of those who hold the pursestrings. This is but one of a thousand instances of the way in which the essential service of the Government is hampered by the haphazard action of Congress in ordinary times. It is profoundly to be wished that the patriotism which votes $50,000,000 in a lump would extend to a careful and intelligent attention to every-day requirements. It is not only when trouble is possibly near that it is the duty of Congress to provide for trouble.

If Gov. BLACK appoints the right kind of commission to inquire into the conditions attending commerce in the Port of New York it could do much good. There is always some benefit to be got from the study of so complex a question by competent persons. But if his commission shall be made up to give attention only to "terminal charges" or "port charges" its usefulness will be much more limited. So far as the loss of export business from this port to the ports south of us is concerned, it has been pretty clearly shown that terminal charges have very little to do with it. When we come to the expense of handling business generally in the port including the rent of docks we have an entirely different question, and not a simple one. By all means, let us have an inquiry, but let it be thorough, impartial, and comprehensive.

The unfortunate young woman who was dragged across Broadway on Friday by a hook and chain trailing after a truck may be excused for not making a complaint against the truckman, for she probably did not care to incur the annoyance and loss of time in appearing against him. But is it possible that there is no law under which a policeman can arrest a person guilty of such obviously dangerous carelessness, to the consequences of which he was an eye-witness? If there be none it is high time it was enacted. Drivers, whether of trucks, cabs, or other vehicles, are notoriously reckless of the safety of persons on foot, partly because they are themselves secure from harm from that source and partly from a semi-savage tendency to use the power that happens to be theirs. It would not be difficult to frame a statute making needless imperiling of foot passengers an offense for which an officer witnessing it can arrest the guilty person, and such a statute is certainly needed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By abolishing the Department of Texas as a separate division of our military organization the authorities at Washington have given belated recognition to a somewhat notable change in National conditions and relations. Texas was thus set apart by itself in consequence of an apprehension that it was not firmly welded to the other States, and that possibly Mexico might some day aspire to the recovery of her lost territory. The precaution taken with this motive has been continued long after the danger disappeared, simply because it was easier to let things stay as they were than to change them. Now the incongruity of treating a single State as a military department, while one of the others included the whole Atlantic seaboard, has been emphasized by the appearance of danger in a new quarter, and a Department of the South, with Atlanta as its centre, has been carved out of the inconveniently large Department of the East. Army matters rarely excite much public interest, but this one, showing as it does the vanishing of what was once an important phase of policy, has historical significance, and marks a step in National development.

—Bombay, the city whose inhabitants prefer death from the plague to enduring the examinations and taking the drugs of Occidental doctors, hasn't the excuse of being a product of heathenism. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1530, and in 1661 was ceded to the British, who have ruled it ever since.

—There may be some truth in the report that all of Maine's sardine factories have been sold to an English syndicate. It has certainly been done if the shrewd inhabitants of the Passamaquoddy region were able to find an English syndicate willing to take the various plants at a price anywhere near to what they cost, for the business of making sardines out of young herring, though once highly profitable, has been steadily going from bad to worse of late, and last year, it is said, the enormous output was sold for less than the expense of production. The industry was founded at Eastport in 1875, and it was only too successful. Factory after factory was built in quick succession, and the market, which took the first 600 cases—60,000 quarter boxes—at $11 per case, gave only $2.41 for each of the 680,949 cases packed in 1895, and now is not eager to pay even that. Perhaps if the Maine men had put up fewer of little herring, and had put them up more carefully, they would not have fallen on evil days, and would not to-day be listening to propositions from English syndicates. According to the report of the Fish Commission, the herring are nearly or quite as good as the closely related fish caught on the French coast, but the methods of preparing them have in many cases been crude or careless, and the oil used, some folks assert, is not invariably the finest product of the olive tree. The men who catch the fish get $1 a hogshead for them, delivered at the factory.

—Maryland, too, is exercised over the good-roads problem. Different towns in the State spent in the aggregate the sum of $558,000 last year on the highways, and expert judges say that almost the whole of this money was wasted for lack of knowledge as to how a road should be built.

PERSONAL.

—After a believer in "faith cure" methods has been driven back from one to another line of defense until immediate and unconditional surrender seems to be the only course open to him, he invariably makes a last desperate stand behind the breastwork of a statement something like this: "What you say about our ignorance, our inconsistency, our superstition, and even about our tragical failures may be true; but you must admit that we do effect cures in not a few cases." Thereupon, too often, the engagement that ought to have been a complete victory for common sense ends in a draw. The proper method of continuing it is ably pointed out by Dr. ALBERT H. BURR of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in The Journal of Medical Hypnotism. Dr. BURR says that the folly of those who deny any power at all to the mystical healers is only less than that of those who intrust to them the treatment of every disease. The claim that "there is something in it," he asserts, is best met by a cordial admission, for it is true, but the admission should be instantly followed up with a demonstration of the fact that doctors of the regular schools can and do duplicate daily the successes attained by those whose only implement is faith, and, in addition, cure numberless maladies over which faith has no influence whatever. The quack requires of his patients the exercise of a childlike confidence which comparatively few patients can give; the scientific practitioner of hypnotherapy can apply it to the skeptic as well as the unreasoning believer, and he knows, besides, in what cases to rely on it, and in what cases neglect of drugs or the knife is but a shade less criminal than willful murder. Here is the conclusion of Dr. BURR's article: "I contend that faith as a remedy for disease is ruled by suggestion and is one form of suggestive therapeutics; that its operation is purely subjective and dependent upon well-known psychical laws and not upon miraculous or supernatural intervention; that in its application it is much more limited and less available than another form of suggestive therapeutics termed hypnotherapy, and, lastly, that any authentic faith cure can be duplicated by hypnotic methods without any exercise of faith whatever."

—A special designation is given to the reign of each Chinese Emperor. That of TSAI-T'IEN, the present noble specimen of Oriental royalty, is Kouang-su, which means "the continuation of splendor." Such is the sarcasm of fate.

—While Senator PROCTOR was in Cuba he saw with his own eyes an engagement between some Spanish cavalrymen and a band of insurgents. Being a prejudiced American, the Senator says the affair was a petty skirmish by which nothing was accomplished for either side, but the gifted historian in the censor's office at Havana knew better than that, and proceeded to tell the world of "another important victory" won by the royal forces, while every one of the cavalrymen received a medal for gallantry. This is what happened, if Senator PROCTOR is to be trusted: As his train approached the station at Matanzas he noticed a dozen men on the crest of a neighboring hill, and in the valley below a troop of horsemen. The latter advanced till they were just out of range of the former. There they halted, formed a hollow square, with the officers behind convenient trees, and wasted a few cartridges. Then the retreat was sounded, and the troop galloped back to the station to meet the train and receive congratulations. A Confederate veteran, who was in the Senator's car, asked the Spanish commander why he had not given chase to the insurgents, as there were not more than a dozen of them. The reply was that there were more than a thousand behind the hills.

—MIRZA MAHMOUD Khan represents the Shah of Persia at Constantinople. The salary of this lucky diplomat is $100,000—and he doesn't cost Persia a cent! The mystery is thus explained: There are in Constantinople 15,000 Persian subjects, and from these the Ambassador, with the help of half a dozen able-bodied collectors, extorts the sum named, and even more, according to current rumor. He suffers from one hardship, however. He is compelled to hand over $20,000 a year to his colleague in Vienna, a city where the Persian method cannot conveniently be enforced. The contributors, moreover insist that MAHMOUD Khan must spend a certain amount on hospitality, and whenever he gives a dinner party, as he did recently, to the Corps Diplomatique, a committee of taxpayers is posted in an anteroom, whence they can satisfy themselves that their own Ambassador does the thing in proper style, and keeps up the dignity of the nation.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. William Endicott of Beverly, Mass., entered upon the one hundredth year of his age on Friday last.

* * *

The silver people of Jackson, Miss., have sent to St. Louis for a tent to accommodate 10,000 persons, for use when William J. Bryan speaks there on Saturday next.

* * *

The silver Republicans of Arkansas seem to think they number enough to hold a State conference, and have issued a call for one to be held in Little Rock on Friday afternoon next.

* * *

Mayor Malster of Baltimore and all citizens interested in the municipality's welfare are rejoicing at the sale last week of $100,000 in 3½ per cent. city bonds at 1.06½, the highest price ever obtained there for city stock.

* * *

A week or so ago the people of Mobile, Ala., rejoiced in a series of white-frost nights, which assured them that the work of house-to-house fumigation, just renewed, had been supplemented by nature's deadliest foe to yellow fever germs.

* * *

Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina received special honors while on a visit to Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, "in recognition of the services he rendered the city" during the war of the rebellion. The City Council called upon him in a body.

* * *

Lieut. Robert E. Peary travels far, whether he goes to the frozen regions of the North or seeks more salubrious fields for the delivery of profitable lectures. Last week he delighted the people of Seattle and other towns in Washington by his tales of daring adventure.

* * *

Gov. Dan W. Jones of Arkansas is a candidate for re-election, and in the frank Southern way he says so by brief "authorized" announcements in the newspapers. The Little Rock Gazette says that he has in his first term made Arkansas a humane, courageous, and model Governor.

* * *

Rhode Island is entering upon its annual Spring campaign preliminary to its State election on the first Wednesday in April. The Democrats will hold their convention to-day to select candidates for State officers, and the Republicans will follow on Wednesday. The Prohibitionists have already nominated their men.

* * *

In one of the lectures on "Some Poets of Our Grandfathers' Days," which Dr. William Everett is delivering at the Lowell Institute, Boston, he said that those who describe Sir Walter Scott as no poet should be forced to read the works of poets they say they prefer to him. At that thought, of course, a Boston audience shuddered.

* * *

The farmers of Fresno County, Cal., had their first rabbit hunt of the season on Saturday, March 5. They went forth with shotguns, shot at sight, and though there were fewer of the men than in other years, their line was five miles long, and they found at the end of the day that the number of the pests slain exceeded 10,000. It is claimed that not one rabbit in ten broke through the lines.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Gen. Rosecrans reminds me of a letter written by him to my father all but fifty years ago, which not only gives an insight into the character of the man, who was as yet comparatively unknown, but also serves to illustrate the religious enthusiasm mentioned in the admirable and finished résumé in THE TIMES of the 12th inst., of his life and public services.

The General at the time was a Lieutenant, stationed at West Point, and I have been told that my father went—in the middle of a dinner party he was giving—in response to an urgent summons to attend, in consultation, Mrs. Rosecrans, who was dangerously ill, (the post surgeon at that time being the late Dr. Walter V. Wheaton, United States Army.) In those days the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad did not exist, and one could not wait on the order of his going, if he wished to catch the boat, which was the only means of public transportation for passengers between New York and West Point.

Gen. Rosecrans mentions, in his letter, that his wife reached home safely. I may state that she had been in New York at the house of her brother, the late William Hegeman, (who was the father of the late Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew,) who at that time lived in what had been Mrs. Hegeman's (who was a daughter of G. W. Niven) home before her marriage, on the north side of Harrison Street, just west of Hudson Street, where Mrs. Rosecrans had been under my father's professional care while in the city.

Gen. Rosecrans's letter is as follows:

> Newport, R. I., June 6, 1848.
>
> Dear Doctor: Your kindness in coming from New York to West Point on a stormy night and watching two successive nights with the family of a stranger having no other claims upon you than those of a common humanity, I can never forget or repay. You have greatly increased the debt of gratitude we owe you by your very great kindness in the care of my wife during the last few weeks while in the city. The warmest thanks we can offer you but poorly express our sense of your disinterested kindness, and had we not proof in the favors we acknowledge that in it you will find your best reward, we should the more deeply regret our inability to repay them.
>
> We will pray with confidence that our Heavenly Father, who has ordained the laws of mutual dependence and freedom of volition regarding our poverty and your motives, will reward you for us.
>
> Mrs. R. arrived safely home on Friday morning last. A slight cold, which she seemed to have taken in the cold northeast wind in coming ashore that morning, has entirely disappeared, and now she does not cough more than three or four times per day. The weather being damp and rainy, she does not go out. She continues to use the gargle you prescribed, and is, I think, doing very well. She desires me to present you her grateful remembrances with those of your obliged friend,
>
> W. S. ROSECRANS.
>
> Dr. Thomas G. Mower, Surgeon U. S. Army, New York.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, March 14, 1898.

A LATIN-AMERICAN UNION.

From The Mexican Financier.

The Spanish press is discussing the old question of a confederation of Latin-American republics as a counterpoise to the influence of the United States on this continent.

The discussion and the arguments advanced clearly prove a complete misunderstanding of the conditions prevailing in the Western Hemisphere. There is, indeed, no lack of sympathy among the Latin-American republics; yet it is purely theoretical. There is as little practical intercommunion of thought and reciprocity of trade and travel between them as if those republics were situated on different continents. There being little or no basis for the exchange of commodities between them, it necessarily follows that there are no direct lines of communication. There is, therefore, wanting that constant and close intercourse whereby natural ties are maintained and strengthened. A voyage to France is easier, shorter, and infinitely more convenient than a voyage to Peru. The only way to reach the Argentine is to go first to New York; the most convenient method of reaching the Central American republics, our next door neighbors, is via the United States.

There is something highly curious and instructive in this spectacle of a group of communities united geographically and by the ties of a common origin, language, and religion, yet dissociated by the lack of trade relations, which, in this utilitarian age, count for more in binding nations together than the sentimental claims of origin and ideals.

Then, too, the lack of intercourse, incidental to the lack of commercial relations, has somewhat cooled even the natural sympathy that might be expected to exist between kindred nations. As the nearest relatives, when divided by distance, inevitably [illegible] spite of frequent intercourse [illegible] it happens with nations, the more [illegible] intercourse of all kinds is lacking. [illegible] interests, different in the case of each [illegible] tion and springing from the peculiarities of its environment and independent history have largely neutralized the influences of kinship. Even in colonial times there was something different in the treatment and government by the mother country of its several separate dependencies on this continent. Even then there was little intercourse between them; about the only occasions when the attention of the people of Mexico was turned to the people of Peru were those on which, as in the case of Don Antonio de Mendoza and Don Martin Enriquez, the Spanish Viceroy of Mexico was transferred to the great possession of Spain on the southern half of this continent. Since the rule of Spain was cast off, the process of dissimilation has been stimulated by new causes. Italian and other European immigration into the Argentine has produced a physical and moral race entity differing widely from the more conservatively constituted inhabitant of Mexico. Again the influence of climate, in Peru and Venezuela, has produced a race of men, who (it may be said without disparagement) are inferior in hardiness and virility both to the ranchero of the great tableland of Mexico and the gaucho of the South American pampa.

All these circumstances—the slowly operating divergencies of centuries, the differences wrought by climate and physical environment, the absolute lack of intercourse and means of communication—are insuperable obstacles to the formation of a strong and homogeneous Latin American confederation. Those who have considered the problem on the ground know that such a confederation is beyond the region of the practical. Its discussion can only find a place in such journals as El Pais of Madrid, which is the latest organ of the press to raise this wholly fanciful and futile question.

It may be said in conclusion that the motive which El Pais adduces as a reason for the formation of a confederation of this kind does not exist. None of the independent nations on this Continent apprehends aggression or wrong from the United States. The idea that the Latin American republics fear or distrust the United States is a figment of the European brain. If, then, as we have shown, the internal elements or factors for a Spanish-American confederation are lacking, still more conspicuous is the absence of external motives.

All this, however, furnishes no reason why the republics of this Continent, including the United States, should not seek to take common action as often as the solidarity of their commercial, financial, and political interests demands it. But the question of permanent political confederation is better left alone.

The signal failure of the attempt in Central America, where, owing to special circumstances, it might have been expected to succeed, affords no encouragement.

Tacoma Must Pay Its Bonds Again.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A special to The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger from Olympia, Washington, says the Supreme Court handed down a decision, denying a petition for rehearing in the case of Bardsley vs. Sternberg, Treasurer of the City of Tacoma. This is the Tacoma City warrant case, and the Supreme Court recently held that $600,000 worth of warrants once paid by the City Treasurer and resold to innocent purchasers must be paid again. The city applied for a rehearing on the ground that the opinion was based on the report of the Finance Committee of the city, which was excluded by the court below. This, the Supreme Court says, is not correct, as the decision was rendered on the record and evidence of the trial court. The warrants in dispute, with interest, now aggregate $800,000, and are held by Eastern parties. The city, it is understood, must now make provision for their payment.

NUGGETS.

A Belated Thought.

In Winter a man wants but little here below zero.—Chicago News.

Why.

"Golightly boasts that he never changes his mind."

"He can't. No one will swap with him."—Brooklyn Life.

Spiteful.

He—What is that Mrs. Fortyover is singing?

She—Something about the happy days when she was in her first childhood.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Desirable Acquisition.

"What makes you so anxious to get Mrs. Flighty into your church?"

"She has been married six times. She would probably give us six memorial windows."—Chicago Record.

Check to His Enthusiasm.

"I notice that you have stopped yelling for war," said Snaggs to Spiffins.

"Well, I didn't suppose it would be necessary to put an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

None to Work With.

"John," said a candidate to a colored veteran, "can you conscientiously vote for me this time?"

"Ef you put it dat way, Suh, I don't think I kin. I los' my conscience in de las' election."—Atlanta Constitution.

HOW IT GOT OUT.

Sara Abby Davis in Springfield Republican.

He told the story first himself—told it to his chum,
And made him promise he would keep the dumbest kind of mum,
For fear some bold reporter, beyond the reach of grace,
Would use a morsel of the joke to fatten up his "space";
Then all the other fellows would laugh aloud and shout,
No, he wouldn't, for a trip to Mars, have the papers let it out.
Now Chummie was a sober lad, but Chummie had a girl,
Around whose little finger he was often made to twirl;
And when ere long they chanced to meet within a quiet nook,
The tree of secrets in his heart the maiden gently shook,
And though the tale of which I speak fell softly on her ear,
It rolled off like the cannon boom, which all the town can hear.
Of all the many wonders, the greatest, I declare,
Is the vibratory power which gossip has on air!
The damsel said some other girl the story might repeat,
But she, of course, would never do a thing so indiscreet;
And then she lost but little time in telling it to ma,
And mamma lost no time at all in telling it to pa,
And papa told young Harry Jones, and Jones told Betsey Brooks,
And Betsey told her husband's niece, who soon told Reuben Snooks,
And Reuben told Miss Kate De Marr, and Kate told Mrs. Hodge,
Who straightway told her brother Bill, and Bill told Dr. Dodge.
Thus, on and on, the story went, nor stayed its fearful run,
So strange, when no one told the tale—except it may be one.
But, oh! the size and strength it gained, as hastily it tripped
From tongue to tongue, through teeth and lips which never snipped or clipped!
Distortion having done its work, the people rose in wrath
And vowed the monster guised as man should no more walk their path.
Meantime this man who feared the Press began to feel the chill
Which comes before a social storm and threatens ev'ry ill;
The darkness gathered overhead and made his cherished name
Far blacker than though printers' ink had lightly touched the same;
And, knowing that the cloud had grown from just a tiny fleck,
He felt that something must be done in time to save his neck;
So then, unto the editor he took a lively sprint,
And begged of him to put the facts—the simple truth—in print.

[illegible]

M. Alexieff, the Customs Officer, and the Military Instructors Are Not Wanted.

RUSSIA'S COMPLAINT IGNORED

Her Demand for Better Treatment of Her Representatives by the Native Officials Met by Their Dismissal.

SEOUL, Korea, March 13.—The Cabinet yesterday notified the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Schpeyer, who had complained to the King of the disfavor the Korean officials had displayed toward M. Alexieff, the Russian representative in the Customs, and the Russian military instructors, that the King had decided to dismiss M. Alexieff and the instructors.

JAPAN'S AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Mercantile Fleet Assembling in the Sea of Japan.

BERLIN, March 13.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Pekin says it is persistently reported there that a Japanese mercantile fleet is assembling in the Sea of Japan.

According to the same correspondent the Dowager Empress of China will shortly inspect the railway from Pekin to Tien-Tsin, (the port of Pekin,) and this step is considered important for the development of the Chinese railway system.

FRANCE TO OCCUPY LEI-CHAU.

Point on the Quang-Tung Peninsula for a Naval Base.

PEKIN, March 13.—France, it is said, intends to occupy Lei-Chau, in the Quang-Tung Peninsula, north of Hai-Nan, as a naval base.

Cartridges for British Volunteers.

LONDON, March 14.—The war office, The Daily Mail announces this morning, has issued a hundred rounds of ball cartridge to every volunteer in the kingdom, in addition to the ordinary provision.

NEWS OF JAPAN AND CHINA.

Internal Incidents, Accidents, Trade Statistics, and Foreign Relations in the Countries Beyond the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The steamer China, which sailed from Hongkong Feb. 12, and from Yokohama Feb. 24, arrived here to-day, bringing the following Oriental advices:

The Korean finances hereafter will be managed by Russian bankers residing at Seoul. All the monetary transactions of the Kingdom henceforth will be conducted by the Russian-Korean bank which was opened at Seoul Feb. 13 with a capital of $500,000. On the first day the bank was opened for business the Korean Treasury deposited $100,000 with the Russian financiers.

The building of a first-class cruiser is about to be begun at Yokosuka for the Mikado's Government.

The Japanese standing squadron held naval manoeuvres off the port of Shinidiu for a fortnight, from Feb. 15 to Feb. 29. The results were highly satisfactory to the Japanese Government.

The Japan Mail deprecates the idea of any disturbance of Oriental peace relations through the possible failure of China to pay the installment of the indemnity due in May and amounting to 17,500,000 taels.

No difficulty is anticipated in raising the indemnity by means of the Chinese "sincerity bonds," which are virtually compulsory to the nobility and to civil and military officials, all being expected to subscribe for these bonds in proportion to their rank and income. These bonds are to be guaranteed by the land taxes and salt duties.

Confirmation has been reserved on the great fire at Manila. The losses are estimated at $3,000,000, with $700,000 insurance.

In spite of the complaint of tightness of money and high rates of interest, the import market shows a healthier tone than for many months, so far as cotton is concerned.

The movement in gray shirtings and yarns has been active. Prices both for American and Russian kerosene have dropped to the lowest Summer quotations, and there is little business even at these low quotations.

Sales of brown sugar have been large. In exports silk is the only staple in which any large business has been done, the export of raw silk from Yokohama from July 1 to Jan. 31 having amounted to 45,113 bales, of which two-thirds went to Europe and one-third to America.

The city tax in Tokio has been increased to provide funds for the repair of the roads, which are generally in wretched condition. Owing to unexpected and continuous demands from Hongkong and Shanghai for coal and naval requirements, the price of Japanese coal has risen enormously.

Since the adoption of gold monometallism in Japan on Oct. 1, 1897, up to and including Feb. 17, 1898, the amount of silver and notes exchanged for gold has aggregated 30,000,000 yen, of which one-seventh was silver. In order to facilitate the adjustment of coinage, the Government has resolved to shorten the period for exchanging the yen piece, which will be limited to June 30 next.

Owing to a rupture of the combination between the united steamship companies running from Japan to European ports, a rate war has been started, and freights have already been reduced from 82s. to 22s.

The British battleship Victorious, which recently left England for the China station, ran aground at Suez on Feb. 13, and to get off had to discharge her coal and her guns.

A dastardly attempt at wrecking between Ashi and Yokkaichis stations resulted in the derailment of the train, and the injury of five passengers. It was found that the rails had been tampered with, and the entire train was wrecked. None of the injured were fatally hurt.

By a fire at Hakedate on Feb. 13, 800 houses were destroyed and over 700 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay during the week ending Feb. 1.

It is reported that China has granted Great Britain the right to carry the Burmah railway into Yunnan. China has agreed to pay an indemnity for the kidnapping of a Frenchman in Tonking by Chinese brigands.

The Niygata Prefectural Assembly desires to undertake harbor improvements at a cost of 14,000,000 yen, to procure which a foreign loan is proposed.

A glass manufacturing company has begun operations in Yokohama.

The steamer Sydney carried from Kobe for London 1,000,000 yen gold, leaving on Feb. 4.

The marriage of Prince Komatsu Yorihi To and the Lady Laneko took place in Tokio on Feb. 5.

Snow fell in Nagasaki on Feb. 10, intensely cold weather prevailing.

Owing to a change in their pay day contrary to their wishes 500 Japanese female operatives are on a strike in Tomioka.

The Japanese railway company is preparing to run sleepers on its lines.

Change of Consuls at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 13.—The reorganized Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has just issued an exequatur to Chester Donaldson as United States Consul at Managua, after several days' unnecessary delay. Paul Wiesike, who is succeeded at the Consulate by Mr. Donaldson, is said to have incurred the dislike of the Americans residing in his Consular district.

Austrian Anniversary Celebrated.

VIENNA, March 13.—The anniversary of the revolution of 1848, which culminated in the flight of Metternich and the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph, was celebrated today with unusual demonstrations owing to the political ferment. But there was no disorder.

Irish Patriots Celebrate.

DUBLIN, March 13.—Big demonstrations were held to-day in this city, at Limerick, and elsewhere in connection with the '98 movement and the celebration of the birth of Emmet. There were no disorders.

A French Steamer Ashore.

CETTE, March 13.—A French steamer is ashore off Pointe Jetée.

Their Position Only Twenty Miles from the British Camp.

CAIRO, March 13.—A Dervish force has advanced to within ten miles south of the River Atbara, which enters the Nile, at Ed-Damer.

The British camp is about the same distance north of the river.

PRESIDENT KRUGER ACCUSED.

Interference with a Court Alleged by a Deposed Judge.

PRETORIA, March 13.—Judge Kotze, who was removed recently from his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the South African Republic by President Krüger, but who disputes the President's power of removal under existing law, has declared, while addressing a deputation that waited upon him, that while the case of the American engineer R. F. Brown, who sued the Transvaal Government with reference to certain claims at Witfonstein, was proceeding and before judgment had been given in his favor in the High Court, President Krüger, in an interview with him (Judge Kotze) threatened him with dismissal unless he obeyed the Volksraad resolution.

This statement has caused a sensation.

ZACHARIE TOPELIUS DEAD.

The Swedish Poet, Historian, and Litterateur.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 13.—Zacharie Topelius, the Swedish poet, historian, and litterateur, is dead.

M. Topelius, who was of Finnish origin, was born at Kuddnas January 14, 1818. He began his studies at Uueaborg, was subsequently a pupil of the poet Runeberg at Helsingfors, and finally took the courses of history and natural sciences at the Helsingfors University. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Russian and Scandinavian History at the university, holding the chair until 1878, when he retired to devote himself entirely to literature.

In addition to two collections of poems, "Ljungblommor" and "Nya Blad," M. Topelius published a series of short works, widely circulated throughout Sweden, Norway, and Finland, whose subjects were taken from the history of Finland, and a number of tales for children, marked by glowing religious and patriotic sentiments.

Sir Richard Quain Dead.

LONDON, March 13.—Sir Richard Quain, Bart., Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty, President of the General Medical Council, and editor of "The Dictionary of Medicine, is dead. He was born Oct. 30, 1816, was a Fellow of several learned societies, and the author of numerous medical and scientific works.

The Accident to the Paris.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—It was learned to-day that the accident to the Paris occurred on March 3 instead of on the 4th, as before reported.

Mrs. Joseph Ballard Carter Dead.

LONDON, March 13.—Mrs. Joseph Ballard Carter, mother of Mrs. Ronalds, died here to-day at the residence of her daughter.

The Queen Arrives at Cimiez.

LONDON, March 13.—Queen Victoria arrived at Cimiez to-day. Her Majesty is in her usual health.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PRINCE PHILIP OF COBURG SEEKS A DIVORCE.—It is reported in Vienna that Prince Philip of Coburg, the story of whose duel with First Lieut. von Mattachich Keglinch was related in these columns yesterday, has taken the preliminary steps with a view to obtain a divorce from his wife, Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Belgium. The Princess is now at her villa on the Riviera, she having refused to return to her parents when ordered to do so by Emperor Francis Joseph. This gives some sort of confirmation to the rumors in Sofia, Vienna, and Budapest, that the Princess was the direct cause of the duel whose conditions were so savage. The divorce case will be treated according to the Coburg law, and come on only after the marriage of the daughter of Prince Philip and Princess Louise, who is affianced to a young Prince of the house of Schleswig-Holstein, younger brother of the German Empress.

⁂

A DUEL FOUGHT OVER TINA DI LORENZO.—Tina di Lorenzo, the Italian actress, greater than whom, the Peninsula critics say, there is none save Duse, has just had an unpleasant experience in Budapest. "Either from malice or a malignant conception of advertising à la Américaine," says Il Secolo of Milan, "a man who calls himself a gentleman had propagated the scandal that the poor girl, who never leaves her father, was once an inmate of Sultan Abdul Hamid's harem." The insulter was at once challenged by the infuriated Italians of La Tina's company, including her father. One actor, however, learning that his challenge had been passed over in favor of another, could not contain himself, but, happening to meet the fellow in the street, administered a sound thrashing to him. When the duel finally took place, the victim of the beating, after the first encounter, deemed it best to retract his words and save his life; no less than ten Italians were present ready to take their turn at him, and new challenges were arriving by every mail from Italy. Since the duel, the man has written a letter of apology to the actress. Meanwhile his expulsion from his club has been demanded. He has challenged the member who filed the complaint against him, but the latter refused to meet him. This refusal has created a great sensation in Budapest, for it came from one of the best shots and one of the greatest duelists in Hungary. La Tina, Il Secolo says, is now made almost a goddess by the society women of Budapest. The first time she made her appearance after the incident she was received with so much enthusiasm that she could not speak.

⁂

FIGHT FOR CHEAPER TELEPHONE RATES IN LONDON.—One of the important questions that will have to be dealt with at an early day by the newly elected London County Council is the demand of the Londoners for a cheaper telephone service. The National Telephone Company, which has a monopoly of the London district was appealed to, as far back as 1895, to reduce its tariff. It refused to comply under the conditions offered, and the matter was for the time shelved. Now new conditions have been drafted, which provide that the company should pay a rent, in consideration of its use of the public streets, and that the present charges to subscribers should be reduced to amounts which, in the opinion of the Council's engineer, would, in the event of the Council establishing an independent telephone service in London, amply repay expenses, and as the system extended might be reduced by 15 to 20 per cent. It seems to be the consensus of opinion in London that the Council will enforce these conditions. The proposed schedule of tariffs is as follows: On Five Years' Agreement—First connecting, £12 per annum; second and additional connections, £10; private houses, £8. On a Yearly Agreement—First connecting, £15 per annum; second and additional connections, £12 10s.; private houses, £10. These tariffs include the entire metropolitan district of 609 square miles.

⁂

DISTRESSING STATE OF SARDINIA AND SICILY.—Under the heading, "If Sicily Cries, Sardinia Does Not Laugh," Il Corriere di Napoli has, in a recent number, an article on the state of misery that prevails in Sardinia. The writer proves that the wretched condition of the people is not due to Socialism, for such a policy is not known there. The island is becoming rapidly depopulated and most of the trade is in the hands of foreigners. The struggle for existence is most keen, and the islanders are leaving Sardinia daily. The reason of the distress, the writer says, is that, owing to the primitive forms of cultivation, no profitable market can be found for the grain, oil, wine, madder, and tobacco, and no one cares to work the lead, silver, and iron mines or the marble and alabaster quarries for the same reason. For the last half century the country has been steadily declining, and the people are little better than savages. Only enough ground is tilled and sowed to keep the owners from actual starvation. There is no ambition, no spirit, no education, no money—all is stagnation and decay. A few weeks ago Il Corriere had a similar article on Sicily, in which the writer said that in order to keep the wolf from the door even pious men were forced [illegible] that visited the island. Here, too, a most dismal picture was painted.

⁂

THE FESTE IN FLORENCE IN HONOR OF VESPUCCI'S CENTENARY.—The committee having in charge the arrangements of the proceedings to be held in Florence in honor of the centenary of Amerigo Vespucci has announced its programme. Vespucci was born in Florence, March 9, 1451. The programme is as follows: The Geographical Congress will meet April 12. April 17 Prof. Marinelli will lecture on Toscanelli and Vespucci in the Palazzo Vecchio; in the evening there will be a costume ball in the Salone dei Cinquecento. On the following day the ancient games of the Calcio will be played by sixty Italian and American youths. On two occasions the Artists' Club will give a series of tableaux vivants, reproducing historic episodes in relation to the fêtes. The ceremony of placing medallions of Toscanelli and Vespucci in the Church of Santa Croce will be held April 20, and will be very impressive. In the procession to the church, as on the occasion of the Dante centenary, the 337 flags of the communes will be carried. In the evening the Lung' Arno will be illuminated from the Santa Trinità Bridge to the iron bridge in the Cascine, and on the latter the portraits of Toscanelli and Vespucci will be formed by colored lamps arranged to represent immense mosaic medallions. The statues of Casimo Ridolfi, Bettino Ricasoli, and Ubaldino Peruzzi will be unveiled April 27, and in the evening the Piazza del' Independenza will be illuminated, as well as the neighboring avenues. There will also be a "gran festa campestre" in the gardens of the Fortezza, and later a display of fireworks on the Piazzale Michelangelo, which will end the feste.

ONE EFFECT OF WAR TALK.

Renting of Cottages on the New Jersey Coast Put Back—Some of Those Already Taken.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 13.—The general discussion of the possibility of war with Spain has caused considerable uneasiness among many of the seashore residents, especially those who have Summer cottages to let, as it has had a tendency to put somewhat of a damper on the leasing of them for the coming season. While several have already been rented, the demand up to the present time is far behind what it was at the same time last year, although the cottage owners and real estate agents assert that it is very early in the season to look for a boom in cottage renting, and do not fear getting their usual patronage between now and the opening of the season.

A number of the owners have written the tenants they had last season in regard to the hiring of their cottages again for this season, and in a majority of cases varying excuses are given in reply for not accepting the offer this year. Many think that the season along the shore will be a good one, and it is likely that if hot weather prevails during July and August such a season may be expected, otherwise there will be a poor one.

One of the most noticeable changes made during the Winter in Summer houses is in the one owned by Mrs. Pullman, widow of George M. Pullman, at Elberon. Mrs. Pullman has had a portion of the old cottage torn down and has expended about $20,000 in new structures.

The handsome Goodspeed Cottage in Cedar Avenue, which was occupied by John C. Sheehan last Summer, has been leased for this season by Murray Guggenheimer of New York.

Both the Green and Lovell Cottages in Ocean Avenue will be in the possession of Mrs. Ashton this year.

Randolph Guggenheimer of New York has taken the Drexel Cottage in Ocean Avenue, West End, for the season.

The Sternberger Cottages at West End will be occupied next Summer by Maurice Wormser, William Goldsmith, L. Dreyfuss, C. B. Guggenheimer, and Meyer Guggenheimer, all of New York.

I. Rosenwald will spend the Summer in the Billings Cottage, near Lake Takanassee, Elberon.

The Green Cottages in Cedar Avenue have all been rented for the Summer, and will be occupied by L. Steiman, Daniel Guggenheimer, M. Cohn, and M. Freedman, all of New York.

K. Haas of New York will spend the Summer in the Dougherty Cottage, at Ocean and Cedar Avenues, West End.

M. Rossman, who recently purchased one of the Brown Cottages in Ocean Avenue, near the Elberon Hotel, is placing $3,000 improvements upon it, and will occupy it the coming season.

Goldman Sacks of New York has leased the Patton cottage in Cedar Avenue, near Ocean, for a term of five years, at $2,800 a year.

The Nunnally cottage in Brighton Avenue will be in charge of Mrs. M. S. Lustig of New York, who has taken it for two years.

C. Mintzenheimer of New York, who occupied the Zoble cottage in Cedar Avenue last season, will again be in possession of it this year.

Mrs. S. F. Bonnard has rented the Ryall cotage, next to the Brighton Hotel, for the coming season.

Among the New Yorkers who will spend this Summer at Norwood Park are John A. McCall, J. W. Pringle, and C. W. Luyster. Ten of the twenty-six cottages have been leased.

The Lyddy cottages at Elberon, which have always been in big demand, will be occupied next season by Henry Rosenwald, Eugene Meyers, S. Goldberger, Simon Borg, Leopold Wallack, A. J. Weil, and A. Hockstadter, all of New York.

A. Asiel, M. Fechheimer, and J. Frankenheimer of New York, all of whom have had handsome residences erected during the Winter at Elberon, will occupy them next Summer.

Mrs. H. Hahlo of New York, who has been in possession of the Tower cottage in Ocean Avenue for several years, has leased the cottage again for this year.

The congregation of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church at Elberon, composed of Summer residents, have purchased a cottage from Lewis B. Brown, opposite the Elberon Hotel, and it is to be used by their pastor as a parsonage. They are having improvements added to it which will cost about $4,000.

H. Lehman of New York will occupy one of the Brokaw cottages at Elberdon, and Mrs. Little will also occupy one.

E. L. Oppenheim has leased one of the Wertheimer cottages in Cedar Avenue for the Summer.

J. L. Reckendorfer of New York, who was in Park Avenue last year, will occupy the Blumenthal cottage in Ocean Avenue this Summer.

Senator James Smith of Newark, who purchased four cottages near the Elberon Hotel last Fall, is making improvements upon them, and his family will occupy one of the number during the Summer.

Hollywood cottages, seventeen in number, which have always been about the first ones to be taken by those in search of Summer homes, present a gloomy appearance now, as the Sheriff's sale, which has been carried on all through the Winter, has cleaned them of all the furniture and household effects, leaving them unfurnished. The only two that have been rented for next season are No. 10, to T. P. Goldsmith, and No. 8, to E. Wasserman, both of New York.

Chauncey S. Truax of New York recently purchased the Pancoast cottage in Lincoln Avenue, Elberon. The price paid is said to be $28,000.

Niebelungen Lied and Wagner.

At Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on Wednesday evening, the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Niebelungen Lied and the Wagner Operas." Not only will the lecture be illustrated by stereopticon views, but also by musical selections, and a prelude by the American Trio, Miss Bernardine Kieckhofer, piano; Miss Anna Kieckhofer, violin, and Miss Marie Kieckholfer, violoncello. An interlude will consist of a recitation, "The Death of Siegfried," by Miss Irene Heyward, and a special arrangement of Wagner's operas for the piano by Adolph Glose, and played by himself and his daughter. Father O'Conor has delivered this lecture before, and it has been highly praised for its clearness, comprehensiveness, and scholarly depth. The proceeds of Wednesday evening's entertainment will be devoted to a religious object.

Woman Deserts Her Child.

A week ago last Saturday a woman representing herself to be Mrs. Carey of 140 West Twenty-fifth Street, called at the home of Mrs. Helen McShea, a nurse, in 409 East Twenty-ninth Street, and asked her to receive her one-month-old baby Mary until such time as the mother would be better able to care for it. She agreed to pay $5 a week for its board, and the first week's installment was handed over. She promised to make three calls a week to see her child. She then left, and has not since been heard from. Mrs. McShea advertised in the newspapers for the woman, and when she did not get a reply, last night gave the child to the East Thirty-fifth Street police. They turned the waif over to the Bellevue Hospital authorities.

BROOKLYN TREE PLANTERS.

Report of the Society to Promote Arboriculture, Fountains, and Other Urban Ornaments.

The annual report of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn for the year 1897 has just been issued. The society was organized in October, 1882, for the purpose of promoting the planting and protection of trees and the erection of drinking fountains and otherwise to make Brooklyn more attractive, and has grown steadily during each successive year. The report just issued contains 137 pages, showing in detail the work done by the society during the year, and attractively presenting the subject of arboriculture and other means of civic embellishment.

Numbers of circulars were issued to the public schools, for distribution among the pupils, that interest in the work might be awakened among them, and their families. Eight circular letters were issued during the year, the one issued in July, regarding the injury to trees caused by horses gnawing at the bark having been sent to every one using a horse in his business. The present quarters of the society are at 177 Remsen Street, and the plan of outside work has been remodeled so that all directions are given from the office, at which all settlements for work are made. The clerical force has been increased, and every arrangement made to carry on the work of the society with more vigor during the present year.

The officers for 1898 are: President—A. A. Low; Vice President—P. L. Ford; Secretary—Lewis Collins; Treasurer—Arthur M. Hatch; Counsel—A. F. Britton; Board of Trustees (including the above-mentioned officers)—G. V. Brower, W. T. Lane, J. W. Hunter, E. J. Rustin, William Taylor, C. B. Parker, A. Matthewson, H. B Hubbard, Henry Hentz, and James R. Cowing.

FINE COLLECTIONS FOR SALEM.

George R. Curwin Presents His Art Objects to Essex Institute.

RUTLAND, March 13.—One of the greatest surprises of the day at the fiftieth anniversary of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., recently observed, was the reception of a letter from George R. Curwin, in which he announced that his entire collection of China, furniture, oil portraits, glass, and silverware was given to the institute. The collection is said to have no equal in this country.

Mr. Curwin, who is a descendant of Jonathan Corwin of witchcraft fame, has spent much of his life in making this collection, and it has been the Mecca to which all collectors have turned for years. Fabulous prices have been offered for certain pieces, but all to no avail. His dwelling is filled with it from top to bottom and its value is beyond computation.

THE RACE PROBLEM AGAIN.

Bishop Walters Wants His People to Protest Against Outrages.

The colored citizens of New York will soon hold a mass meeting for the purpose of ventilating grievances. Bishop Walters of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has just come out with a statement to his people in which he says that the outrages perpetrated against Postmasters Loften of Hogansville, Ga., and Baker of Lake City, S. C., were for no other cause than their race and color, and, judging from past experience, he does not believe that the perpetrators will be brought to justice.

The Bishop goes on to say that there is a determined effort on the part of the white labor unions of the country to exclude the negro from the industrial avenues in which he can make an honest living, and, therefore the colored people must organize for self-protection. The Bishop suggests that T. Thomas Fortune, the President of the National Afro-American League, should call a meeting of the leaders of the race at an early date to consider the present condition of affairs and find a remedy. All who unite with him in the request are to communicate with Mr. Fortune.

Several efforts have been made in past years to get colored men into trades unions, and District Assembly 49 in its palmy days made special efforts in that direction. But only a few colored men comparatively were initiated into the order, as somehow or other white and colored men did not get on very well in any union.

Comparatively few of the skilled trades have unions of colored men. A colored waiters' union was once organized, and affiliation with white waiters' unions was promised, but the union met with very weak support.

Edward McHugh, the organizer of the American Longshoremen's Union, made it a special feature of his propaganda to try and abolish all race and national feeling among longshoremen, and to unite whites, blacks, and Italians in one body. He was obliged to organize separate unions for the Italians, on account of their ignorance of English, but it is said that the bonds of union between white and black longshoremen are not strong.

MANY BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

A Wheelman Rides Into a Trench and Breaks His Nose.

Archibald Minster, nineteen years of age, living at 162 West Sixty-sixth Street, failed to see the excavation at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night, and rode into it with his bicycle. His nose was broken and he sustained other serious injuries. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital. The street car company is putting in a switch at that point, and there is a five-foot hole.

The watchman employed to warn approaching vehicles was busy at the time signaling a fire engine to slow up. He did not see the wheelman approaching, and the bicyclist, thinking he had a clear road, went into the trench at full speed.

A Woman and a Cab in Collision.

Mrs. John Quinn of 408 West Thirty-third Street was thrown from her bicycle last night by collision with a hansom cab at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. Her machine was wrecked and she was slightly bruised. On her complaint Policeman O'Donnell arrested the driver of the cab, William Caffrey, of 151 East Forty-second Street, and locked him up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. Mrs. Quinn was accompanied by her husband and a friend, both on wheels, but neither of them was injured.

Two Young Men Come Together.

Philip Cramer, twenty years old, of 120 Varet Street, Brooklyn, and John Burden of 310 East Thirty-sixth Street, both on wheels, came into collision at First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. Burden was removed, unconscious, to Bellevue Hospital, but later was able to go home. His chief injury is a scalp wound. Cramer was arrested by Bicycle Policeman McEntee and was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

McLaughlin's Skull Fractured.

Edward McLaughlin, forty-five years old, of Hudson and Christopher Streets, Manhattan, fell from his wheel yesterday while riding in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and fractured his skull. He was removed to Seney Hospital and is in a serious condition.

BOWLERS GOING TO GERMANY.

New York Clubs to Participate in the Festival at Bremen.

The United Bowling Clubs of New York will make their second grand excursion to Germany early in July, to take part in the Eighth German Union Bowling Festival that will be held in Bremen from July 16 to 22. The Committee of the Clubs, consisting of John Moje, President; Dr. Henry Timm, Henry Feldmann, Joseph Thum, William Himmelmann, and Louis Haimbach, has arranged with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to have its steamer Palatia, that will sail on Saturday, July 2, take over the bowlers and their families.

On the arrival of the bowlers in Hamburg they will be welcomed by the bowling clubs of that city, and at Bremen the United Bowling Clubs of that city will give them a reception. Thirty-two bowling alleys are being built on the festival grounds for the tourney. According to the rules of the German Bowling Union, only members of regular bowling clubs can compete, and hence all American bowlers will have to furnish themselves with cards from the United Bowling Clubs of New York.

Bowlers who may start for Germany before or after the sailing of the Palatia, and may want to take part in the tourney, are advised to get a festival card, which they can get for $5 at the office of Henry Feldmann, at 108 Second Avenue. Those who join the excursion will get festival cards free.

McGOUGH'S HARD FIGHT.

An East Side Policeman Attacked by Roughs—Reserves Summoned, and Two Arrests Made.

Policeman McGough of the East Twenty-second Street Station was roughly handled yesterday afternoon at First Avenue and Twentieth Street by a crowd of ruffians known as "The Gashouse Twelve." This particular group of persons has been making that part of the city notorious of late. A number of citizens have complained at the East Twenty-second Street Station House of the depredations and assaults of the members of the gang and the police have been trying to catch them at some of their wrongdoings.

The men were disturbing nearly everybody who passed the corner of Twentieth Street and First Avenue yesterday, when Policeman McGough told them to move on. One of the members of the gang, James Torpey, twenty-five years of age, of 414 East Twentieth Street, made an insulting remark to the policeman, and another knocked off his helmet. The policeman drew his club, but he was immediately knocked down. The crowd of roughs then knocked him down every time he tried to rise, and the man would have fared badly if citizens had not notified Sergt. Cahill at the station house.

The Sergeant sent every policeman in the station house, and, led by a Roundsman, the men ran up the avenue to the scene of the fight, now almost a riot. McGough was in the gutter holding Torpey, who was being assisted by another of the gang, who had not run away at sight of the reserves.

Torpey and the other man, John Mooney, twenty-three years of age, of 334 East Twenty-first Street, were arrested. All three men had cuts and bruises, and an ambulance surgeon was sent for. McGough had three cuts in his head, which were sewed up and then the Sergeant sent him home. His uniform was torn beyond repair, and he was badly bruised about the body. The others had a number of cuts which McGough had succeeded in inflicting, and they were dressed by Dr. Nutt, who had attended McGough.

Policeman O'Neill of the same station said that Torpey is the roughest member of the gang. He says that Torpey waited a whole day on top of a house about three months ago to throw bricks at him. He was not hurt, and now he says he will testify against Torpey.

BROOKLYN TRADE SUFFERS.

Bridge Trolley Cars Injure Business Houses in Fulton, Liberty, and Washington Streets.

One serious result of the running of the Brooklyn trolley cars across the bridge is the decrease in the trade of the business houses in Fulton, Liberty, and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, between the bridge and the Court House. Fulton Street places are feeling the change more severely than those elsewhere.

A reporter who inquired into the subject yesterday found the complaints general. Fulton Street from the bridge up is occupied entirely by retail stores and restaurants. None of the proprietors cared to be quoted by name. They said they did not care to advertise their individual troubles. All of them, however, talked freely, and all told the same story.

Until the cars crossed the bridge the sidewalks were thronged every morning and afternoon of working days with people walking to and from the bridge. Thousands lived within walking distance of the bridge trains. Other thousands who lived at greater distances got off the trolleys in the morning or walked a few blocks before taking them in the afternoons and made purchases along the streets near the bridge, especially in Fulton Street. Now these people are carried by both ways on the cars. It is estimated that 20,000 of the men and women who used to walk through these streets twice a day and make profitable customers now ride.

"It is ruining Brooklyn," said one hat dealer. "And it is not only in the lower part of Fulton Street that the change is being felt. Men in my line far up the street in the best part of it, where the first-class places are, tell me they notice a change for the worse, and expect to suffer even more as the use of the bridge cars becomes more general."

"Anybody can stand at my front door and see the difference," said a grocer. "There is comparatively nobody in the streets now at times when the sidewalks were thronged. Of course we feel it—not so much as others, because we do a large order and wagon business; but still the transient trade added a nice little total to each day's cash business, and now it is all gone."

The proprietor of a large restaurant near the bridge said his business had fallen off 60 per cent. since the general use of the bridge trolleys began. A barber in that same neighborhod said he intended to move away and follow his trade as soon as he could find where it had gone to. People in every line of business made similar complaints. They think the bulk of the trade they have lost has come to New York.

"These streets leading to the bridge were the junction points and stopping places for Brooklyn people," one elderly merchant explained. "New Park Row and Broadway answer the same purpose for them. Of course, they will not stop off here and pay an extra fare to trade with us."

Nobody seems to have suggested any remedy or way of repairing the loss. Everybody near the bridge believes that the patronage of the bridge cars will increase steadily.

TO SUBSTITUTE SALARIES.

Bill Changing County Clerks' and Surrogates' Remuneration Introduced in New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, March 13.—A question attracting a good deal of attention at the present time in New Jersey is a bill now pending in the Legislature which is intended to make a change in the compensation of the county officers by substituting salaries for fees for County Clerks and Surogates. Sheriffs are excepted because their duties do not end when they go out of office.

The proposed change of absorbing all fees paid to county officers into the county Treasury will benefit at least one-half of the counties by giving them an additional income for current county uses, and by decreasing the amount of money that will have to be raised by taxation.

Senator Ketcham of Essex is to introduce the bill. He says on the subject: "I favor a change to a reasonable salary for the county officers. Any excess over fair compensation for brains and labor should go to the public Treasury. It may be difficult to adjust the matter in some of the counties, but when so adjusted the result must be salutary."

It is estimated that the change would be a saving in Hudson County of $40,000 a year, and of about $50,000 in Essex, $20,000 in Union, $30,000 in Passaic, $15,000 in Mercer, $10,000 in Burlington, but a loss in Cape May, Salem, Ocean; Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon.

FOUND DAZED IN A HALLWAY.

Young Man Thought to be W. H. Manning of Elizabeth, N. J., Sent to Bellevue.

A rather well-dressed young man of twenty years was found last night in a Third Avenue hallway between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, in a dazed condition, by Policeman Burns of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The policeman called an ambulance and had the man taken to Bellevue. Several letters addressed to "William H. Manning, 235 Inslee Place, Elizabeth, N. J.," were found in his pockets, and this is believed to be his name. There was also a letter addressed to "Miss Sadie McCarty, 726 Pearl Street, New York City," a bank book with a four-dollar balance on the Union County Savings Bank of Elizabeth, in the same name, and a gold watch and chain.

He had two bottles of laudanum, one half empty, and the physicians suspect that he took the other part of the drug. He was unable to give an intelligent reply to their questions and was held in Ward No. 19 for observation.

Rice's Monte Carlo a Big Show.

"Monte Carlo," Rice's next Broadway production, is being staged by Frank Smithson, under the direction of Rice's associate in the new piece, Max Blieman, the promoter of "The Heart of Maryland," "A Southern Romance," and "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen." Mr. Blieman says: "It's the biggest Rice show ever seen. It's brimful of color and melody, and every one of the seventy people sings and dances."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Oswin Welles Lowry.

Lieut. Oswin Welles Lowry, United States Navy, in charge of the Hydrographic Office in this city and at one time Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, died yesterday at his residence, 34 Gramercy Park, after a short illness of pneumonia. He came of a prominent family in Ripley, Ohio, where he was born forty-six years ago. When sixteen years old he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was graduated after four years with the rank of Midshipman. A year later he was promoted to Ensign. He saw considerable service in the North and South Atlantic squadrons, and while on the Wyoming in 1878 received his master's certificate.

In February, 1891, he was placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office, but obtained leave of absence the following year and accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. So well did he perform his duty there that at the expiration of his leave of absence after two years he was requested by the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge to resign his commission and remain the permanent Superintendent. This he refused to do, however, as he longed for sea duty once more. He was assigned to the cruiser Columbia, and subsequently to the monitor Amphitrite. One years ago his three years of sea duty expired, and he was again placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office.

Francis M. Harris.

Francis M. Harris, President of the Nassau Bank, died yesterday morning at his home, 8 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, after a brief illness. Mr. Harris was at his desk in the bank last Monday, but was indisposed during the rest of the week, and was stricken with apoplexy on Friday. He leaves a wife and one daughter, who is married. The funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow evening, and the interment will be on Wednesday at Woodlawn.

Mr. Harris was born at Waterville, Oneida County, seventy years ago. He was educated at Andover, Mass. He came to New York about fifty years ago, and was first employed at the Ocean Bank, and later in the Merchants' Exchange Bank. In 1853 he entered the Nassau Bank, and remained with that institution until the day of his death. He was made cashier five years after first going to the bank, and eleven years later—in 1869—he was elected President, and was re-elected each year thereafter. He served at different times on many important committees of the New York Clearing House. He was a member of the Manhattan Club, the New York Athletic Club, and was one of the founders of the Harlem Library. He was very fond of books, and collected a large and valuable library, in which are many rare volumes.

Edmund Chase Bassic.

Edmund Chase Bassic, one of the wealthiest residents of Bridgeport, Conn., died yesterday in Denver, whither he had gone on a business trip in connection with his mining interests in the West. He was born in Waldo, Me., in 1833. When but a boy of eighteen he discovered the first gold ever found in Australia, which led to the rush to the Australian gold fields in the early fifties. In 1877 he discovered the Bassic mine, near Silver Cliff, Col., one of the richest producers in the country. Subsequently he acquired large interests in other mining property in Colorado.

He had been a resident of Bridgeport since 1880, and for a number of years he had occupied as his home Lyndencroft, built by P. T. Barnum. He was a large holder of real estate in Bridgeport, and one of the chief factors in the development of the city. He is survived by a wife, three sons, one daughter, and two step-daughters.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN B. MCDONALD of Baltimore, member of the firm of Ryan & McDonald, railroad contractors, died yesterday at Palm Beach, Fla.

HENRY C. MINER, one of the most successful sugar planters in Louisiana, and recently a prominent applicant for the Collectorship of New Orleans, died yesterday at his home, on South Down Plantation, Terrebone Parish.

MRS. ANNIE HARRIS, the wife of Charles N. Harris, died yesterday at her home, 74 East Fifty-fourth Street, of pneumonia. She was the oldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MRS. WILLIAM SKINNER died yesterday, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Blarcom, on Essex Street, Hackensack, N. J. Mrs. Skinner and her husband went there to spend New Year's Day with her parents. While there Mrs. Skinner became ill and could not be moved. Her husband is a son of Judge Skinner of Hoboken.

HERMAN BENCKE, aged sixty-eight years, died Saturday night at his home, 107 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Bencke was born in Germany, and early emigrated to this country, establishing himself in the lithographing business, in which he later became quite prominent. His widow survives. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock in St. Agnes's Church, this city; interment at Woodlawn.

DR. WILLIAM P. MORRISSY, for many years a police surgeon to the Brooklyn department, died yesterday, after an illness of three years, at his home, 117 Noble Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Miramichi, Canada, and obtained his early education in St. Michael's Academy. Later he came to New York and studied medicine in th New York University, from which he was graduated in 1869, and three years later he practiced in Brooklyn. He became active in Democratic politics, and about ten years ago he was appointed a police surgeon. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son.

MRS. ELLEN KEPPEL, widow of John Keppel, died suddenly on Saturday at her residence, 239 East Seventeenth Street, aged eighty-three years. She was born in Ireland and was the daughter of the Rev. John Hadden, an Irish Wesleyan clergyman. She married John Keppel, a merchant, and the family came to this country in 1862. He died in Brooklyn in 1875. They had ten children, of whom six survive. Mrs. Keppel's death was caused by heart failure. The funeral will be held at the house at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

COL. JOHN W. CROSTY died yesterday at his home in Woburn, Mass. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1836. He served through the civil war, and received a commission as First Lieutenant, having enlisted in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. He lost his right arm at the battle of Fredericksburg. At the conclusion of the war he enlisted in the New Hampshire State militia, and received the title of Colonel. He settled in Milford, N. H., where he was appointed Postmaster in 1869 by President Grant. He continued in that office, being appointed by each succeeding Administration until 1895, when he resigned, and soon after moved to Woburn. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and a son.

Found Dead in Office Building.

Watchman Laurence White of the Liberty Building, 123 Liberty Street, found the body of a man lying at the foot of the stairs on the second floor about 8 o'clock last night. A set of false teeth was near by. White notified Policeman Henckel of the Church Street Station, and a call was sent to Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance. Surgeon Rodman, who responded, pronounced the man dead, probably from heart disease. The deceased appeared to be about sixty years old, and from papers found in his pockets the police believe he is George H. Greene, an employe of the Wheeler Guarantee Trust Company, which has offices there. Other papers appeared to indicate that he lived at Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street. The register of the hotel was searched for some weeks past, but no one of that name could be found.

Double Bill Night at the Casino.

"In Gay New York," with Walter Jones and an augmented cast and "The Belle of New York," with Dan Daly at the head, are to be crowded into one evening on Monday, March 28, at the Casino. A peculiar feature will be that the "Gay New York" performance will be viewed from the front seats by "The Belle of New York" people in costume, and with full liberty to express their views and opinions of the performance and the performers. The next day the entire company will leave for the Casino's London annex, the Shaftesbury.

Pocos Valley Railroad.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, March 13.—Judge Hamilton of the Fifth Judicial District, in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York vs. the Pocos Valley Railroad Company, has entered a decree of foreclosure and appointed Judge A. A. Freeman of Eddy as Master in the case. It is intended to get the Pecos Valley Railroad out of the hands of a receiver as soon as possible, so that the work on the extension may be begun.

Lillian Kennedy Probably Dying.

UTICA, March 13.—Lillian Kennedy, the actress, was stricken with apoplexy at the beginning of the third act of "The Charity Girl" at the Opera House here last night. She was on the stage with her brother at the time. She was taken to a hospital tonight. Her physician thinks she will die.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The Police Think Martin Knows Who Fired His Employer's Store.

Assistant Fire Marshal McQuaid last night caused the arrest of Edward Martin, twenty-six years old, of 1,835 Madison Avenue, on the charge of suspicion, the Assistant Fire Marshal holding that Martin probably knows who set fire to the butter store at 1,495 Third Avenue Saturday night.

The store is owned by a Mr. Saxton, and Martin is his manager. The fire broke out in the rear room, used for storage purposes. Martin was in charge of the place at the time, and a young man employed as porter was with him.

Martin denies all knowledge of the origin of the fire and says that at the time of its discovery he was counting the receipts of the previous three days, preparatory to closing for the night. The money was lying on the counter, according to his story, when he ran out to give the alarm. When he came back it was gone. The arrest was made by Detectives Coyle and Sherwood. They found some kerosene-saturated egg boxes in the room where the fire occurred, and some slats outside the window of the room also soaked with kerosene. The slats had been nailed over the window as though to shut off the view of any possible witness of the incendiary's work.

The damage was small. Mr. Saxton, the owner of the store, believes Martin's story. He says he has been in his employ for several years, and he has every confidence in him. Martin will be arraigned this morning.

Big Grain Acreage in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., March 13.—Reports from the interior of the State to grain men here show that much Spring wheat is being sowed. A good deal of plowing for corn also has been done during the last two weeks. The weather has been fine and farm work has progressed rapidly all over the State. The Winter wheat acreage exceeds by 20 per cent. anything in the history of the State. The Spring wheat and corn acreage will be on a proportionately large scale.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

Dyeing and Cleansing; excellent work; moderate prices. LORD'S offices, patronized by best families of New York, 668 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

DIED.

APPLETON.—At "The Elms," New Windsor, N. Y., March 10, 1898, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Appleton, Esq., of Essex, England.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, "The Elms," New Windsor, Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, and at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, New Windsor, at 4 o'clock. England papers please copy.

BERLIN.—On the 10th inst., at San Diego, Cal., Walter G., son of Henry and Sarah C. Berlin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARHART.—In Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday, March 11, 1898, Annie T. W. Carhart, wife of Dr. William M. Carhart, and daughter of the late George B. Wendell.

Funeral services will be held at 433 South Street, Peekskill, on Monday afternoon, March 14, at three o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, March 12, 1898, Lucy Stebbins, wife of the late Rev. Mason Gallagher, D. D., and daughter of the late Chas. Stebbins of Cazenovia, N. Y.

Funeral at her residence, 170 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on March 14th, at 4:30 P. M. Interment in Cazenovia, Tuesday. Services at Cazenovia, Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Sunday, March 13, at her residence, 74 East 54th St., of pneumonia, Annie, wife of Charles N. Harris and eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., on Tuesday, March 15, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KEPPEL.—On Saturday, March 12, Ellen Keppel, widow of the late John Keppel, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Frederick Keppel, 239 East 17th St., on Tuesday, March 15, at 10 A. M. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LOWRY.—Oswin W. Lowry, Lieut. U. S. N., on March 13, 1898, of pneumonia, at residence of James I. Healey, 34 Gramercy Park. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANGER.—On Sunday, 13th inst., after prolonged illness, Theresa, beloved wife of Solomon Ranger, in her 50th year.

Funeral from her late residence, 705 Park Av., Tuesday, 15th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

THOMSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on March 13, Annie Thomson, youngest daughter of the late William and Agnes Thomson of New York.

Funeral services at her late residence, 345 Paulison Av., Tuesday, March 15, at 7 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers St., Erie R. R., at 6:15 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 13.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ABEL, Cora, 326 W. 47th St.	37	11
ANTOINELLA, Carmella, 137 Mott St	1	11
ALBERT, Alexander, 21 Essex St.	56	13
AUSTIN, Florence M., 347 W. 4th St.	8	12
BANKS, William, 166 W. 129th St.	72	10
BENTLER, Charles, 322 E. 116th St.	23	10
BUSHELL, Max, 36 Chrystie St.	1	11
BISTMARK, Ester, 215 E. 98th St.	4	13
BAUER, Catharine, 627 E. 9th St.	39	9
BENEKE, Herman, 107 W. 88th St.	68	12
CIZEK, Frank, 429 E. 71st St.	32	12
CROLIUS, Emma, 538 W. 47th St.	7	11
CECERI, Vito, 73 Mott St.	6	12
CECERI, Lucia, 73 Mott St.	3	12
CLARK, James H., 75 E. 111th St.	50	13
CRAWFORD, Robert, 2,143 7th Av.	57	12
CARROLL, Norah, 252 E. 40th St.	68	12
DROGE, James, 382 Cherry St.	1	10
DEBORST, Nellie W., 406 W. 124th.	49	12
DURHAM, Estella W., 519 W. 27th.	1	12
FABER, Lissete, 77 E. 121st St.	76	10
FEELEY, Christopher, 229 E. 43d St.	1	12
FURST, Regie, 79 Lewis St.	1	12
FARNHAM, Edith R., 40 W. 24th St.	25	12
FIALA, Barbara, 1,371 1st Av.	51	13
FOSTER, Gertrude, 410 W. 17th St.	1	12
FARRELL, Bernard K., 354 E. 82d.	33	11
GUTTENTAG, Erhardt, 86th St. and Avenue A.	69	11
GLEASON, Nora M., N. Y. Hospital.	33	12
GLUCK, Moses, 75 Sheriff St.	1	12
GANNON, Thomas, 40 Hamilton St.	42	10
GLOCKNER, John, 237 W. 40th St.	6	12
GERSTUNG, Conrad, 248 W. 65th St.	65	11
GARDNER, Joseph, 948 1st Av.	67	11
HIRSCH, Henrietta, 333 E. 52d St.	52	11
HUTTER, Charles, 136 Cannon St.	9	11
HUNT, Mary, 31 Lewis St.	41	11
HELLER, David, 812 E. 6th St.	84	11
KNAUER, Julia, 331 W. 39th St.	51	12
KLEIN, Samuel, 317 E. 59th St.	70	12
KANE, Abbie, 50 Greenwich Av.	49	12
KAELAGER, Joseph, 445 E. 13th St.	38	9
KIERNAN, John J., 124 Monroe St.	24	10
KANE, Katie, 548 W. 44th St.	8	11
LEOPOLDO, Carmela, 403 E. 112th St	1	12
LEONARD, Irey, 14 E. 116th St.	21	12
LILLY, John, 317 Bowery.	45	11
LOTTER, William, 632 E. 11th St.	1	12
McMAHON, James, 1,135 1st Av.	31	12
MARINO, Vincenza, 60 Baxter St.	3	12
MACHANICK, Louis, 1,987 2d Av.	40	12
MEYER, William, 96 Lawrence St.	41	12
MORAN, Rose, 423 E. 12th St.	55	11
MULLEN, Mary, 34 Jackson St.	32	11
MAURER, Margaret, 339 E. 9th St.	21	10
NAEGLE, Franz, 503 W. 45th St.	57	10
O'DONNELL, James, 510 W. 36th St	1	12
PAULSON, Kate A., 327 W. 39th St.	24	10
RIES, Franz J., 150 E. 4th St.	3	12
ROONEY, Andrew, 97 Division St.	80	11
RICHTEN, George, 341 E. 25th St.	3	12
STOFF, Katie E., 164 E. 106th St.	1	11
SILVERMAN, Malca, 127 Henry St.	42	11
SILVERMAN, Rosa, 106 Rivington St.	2	13
TAFFARO, Donato, 73 Mott St.	1	12
URDANG, Aaron, 191 Monroe St.	52	12
WEBER, Eva, Manhattan Hospital.	59	11
WILLIAMS, Michael, 460 W. 38th St.	1	12
WALTER, Mary, 349 7th Av.	60	11

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ATKIN, Nathan, St. Cath. Hospital.	28	11
BERLIN, Abraham, 233 Bedford Av.	1	12
BROWN, William, 72 Columbia St.	1	12
COPPE, August, Kingston Av. Hosp.	1	12
CONROY, Sarah, 699 Douglas St.	26	11
DOUGHERTY, Cornelius, 36 Hoyt St.	75	11
FRIEDENBERG, Samuel, 442 Clermont Av	32	11
FLEISCHMANN, Julia, 97 Meserole St	64	11
FLANAGAN, John, K. C. Hospital.	68	10
GRIFFIN, Minnie L., 350 2d St.	30	11
GINSBURG, Elias, 453 Stone Av.	1	12
GROSJEAN, Eugene, 568 Bergen St.	76	11
HOLDRIDGE, Harriet A., 320 Washington Av	82	12
KEVLIN, Hugh, 67 Columbia Place.	3	11
KING, Celia, 584 Hicks St.	65	12
KERN, Charles, 177 Skillman Av.	49	11
LUTZ, Kimigunda, 269 Stagg St.	83	12
MACKIE, George B., 314 6th St.	1	10
MALCOMESIUS, Justus, 16 Bristol St.	78	10
MUNDHENK, Carl, 300 Central Av.	75	12
MULLINS, Lottie A., 355 Linden St.	25	12
MOSES, Sarah E., 1,705 Atlantic Av.	67	9
MULLIGAN, Peter, 106 Baltic St.	1	12
McKEEVER, Arthur T., 228 44th St.	1	12
McCANN, Margaret, 12 Elizabeth Pl.	47	12
NOLTE, Balthasar, 118 Boerum St.	79	12
O'NEIL, Jane, 1,082 Myrtle Av.	65	11
PENNINGTON, Wilfred, 152 28th St.	1	10
RAHNER, Mary, 33 Varick St.	2	12
RATH, Lina E., 36 Lewis Av.	42	11
ROGERS, Daniel, 914 Bergen St.	66	11
SINCLAIR, Mary, 200 49th St.	1	12
SIEVERS, Gussie, Erasmus St. and Rogers Av	5	12
STEVENSON, William, 192 3d Av.	49	13
SMITH, Henry, K. C. Hospital.	78	10
TOMILSON, William H., 235 Elton St	3	13
THIELE, Katie, 156 Weisfield St.	41	12
THOMAS, Emma J., 16 Market St.	48	12
WEISS, Euphrosine, 273 Rutledge St.	68	11
WEED, Marie E., 436 McDonough St.	50	11

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
33 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Members of the New York Cotton Exchange.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus............$200,000

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM..........President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN, } Vice-Presidents
S. L. CONKLIN..........Secretary
F. C. PREST..........Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT..........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL..........London Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
JOHN G. CARLISLE C. W. DRAKE
ROLAND R. CONKLIN SAMUEL M. JARVIS
E. E. CARLEY ADLAI E. STEVENSON
S. L. CONKLIN WAGER SWAYNE
W. L. TRENHOLM

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Equipment 5% Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3d, 1889.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-three 35-100 dollars, ($48,233.35.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of March, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1st, 1898.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
Cor. 34th Street and 8th Avenue.
New York, March 11, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the Mutual Bank will be held at the Bank, corner 8th Av. and 34th St., Saturday, March 26, 1898, from one until two P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.
The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next. S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, March 9th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th inst. For this purpose, and also for the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on the 20th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared by this company of Two Per Cent. and an extra half per cent. on the common stock, and of three and a half per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at its office, 30 Broad Street, New York, on the 19th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 29th of March instant.
The transfer books will close for dividend on the 29th of March at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 12th of April next.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.
11th March, 1898.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, March 9, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 118.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 18th day of March instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 18th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.
M. T. WILBUR,
Asst. Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 9th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company on the 1ST DAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of April, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable April 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Friday, April 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on March 31, 1898.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 8, 1898.

United Traction and Electric Company,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 10, 1898.
A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive. F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Distribution of Tea Standards—Distinction Between Bay and Laurel Leaves.

In an official letter to the Collector of Customs at the Port of New York, Assistant Secretary Howell says that it is the desire of the Treasury Department that sets of the new tea standards be furnished to importers and dealers, who are entitled by law to receive them, whether such persons are located in New York or elsewhere. At some of the ports of entry the impression had obtained that such standards were intended for delivery only in New York, and not for shipment to other ports. Under date of March 5, Secretary Gage orders that "all teas arriving after May 1, 1898, shall be governed by the new standards adopted for the season beginning May 1, 1898, and ending April 30, 1899, excepting such teas as shall have been shipped prior to March 1, 1898, which shall be governed by the old standards."

For purposes of assessing import duties the following distinction is to be made at this port between bay and laurel leaves:

The bay tree, which is known botanically as the Myrcia acris, is indigenous to Jamaica and the West Indies, and from its leaves oil of myrcia or bay is distilled for use in the manufacture of bay rum. Laurel, on the other hand, is a name properly belonging to the Laurus nobilis, a sweet bay tree, of countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Leaves of this tree are larger than those of the bay tree, and full of small veins, and are imported principally for cooking purposes. The former are free of duty, as crude leaves, under Paragraph 548 of the act of July 24, 1897, and the latter are subject to duty at the rate of 3 cents per pound as a spice not specially provided for in Paragraph 287 of the said act.

Assistant Secretary Howell has decided, revoking a previous order of the department, that seal waste may now be admitted to entry, provided it is composed of small clippings resulting from ordinary manufacture, and that the pieces are not large enough to be joined together and utilized as dressed furs.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street has passed through an exciting week—a week which began with a panic and ended with one. Many new low prices were made on Monday. From that time up to Saturday the markets were weak and dull. On Saturday there came another smash, and prices closed at a lower level than for some time past.

In the weakness the Cuban matter was practically the only factor. Other developments were passed by without notice. As has been the case for several weeks past, Wall Street gossip is all centred upon the probability of war and the situation at Washington, Havana, and Madrid. Those influences which ordinarily would direct the courses of the stocks to which they apply are not now effective—unless they should happen to be of a bearish character.

⁂

Manhattan Elevated.

According to the current gossip of Wall Street, there is new trouble among the larger interests in the management of Manhattan. It is generally believed that Mr. Russell Sage has sold out the greater part of his holdings and that he has influenced other Manhattan interests to do the same. Mr. Sage is understood to have been very much dissatisfied with the way in which politicians were allowed to get mixed up with the stock, and he now points to the slump in it as the result of this political speculation, and claims that more harm than good has been done by buoying up the hopes of the Tammany people and making them speculative promises. It has been stated that, in addition to selling much of his own stock, Mr. Sage has brought about the liquidation of the Manhattan held by two estates with which he is more or less directly identified. One is represented in the Manhattan Board of Directors. It is also reported that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage are not quite harmonious.

Sugar Trust.

The report filed by the Sugar Trust in Massachusetts has had the result of increasing largely the bearish sentiment on the stock. It is pointed out that in spite of the large earnings and the increasing business of the Trust, regarding which Wall Street has heard so much of late, its "reserve balance" in the year 1897 decreased $1,160,000. The company lost that much of its surplus in a year, when competition was far less aggressive than it will be in 1898. These Massachusetts figures may or may not be correct, but in either case they are taken as a bearish argument on the stock. If they are correct, so much worse off is the Sugar Trust. If they are not correct they indicate that the people who made the figures and filed them in Massachusetts are willing to facilitate bearish feeling on the property.

The Grangers.

Wall Street was very much disappointed by the failure of the St. Paul Directors to make the stock a regular 5 per cent. dividend payer. For some time previous to the meeting of the Directors Wall Street's tipsters were quite confident that the dividend would be 2½ per cent, regular, and this same information was repeated in quarters where the information on St. Paul matters is usually accurate. The hopes were disappointed, but Wall Street has a suspicion that the St. Paul Directors changed their plans at the last moment, believing that the time was unpropitious for a bullish action of any kind.

There is but little gossip on the Grangers, except what tells of the increasing earnings and the bright prospects for continued large business. The war talk is hurting the stocks just as it is hurting the whole market, and what is true of the group is practically true of every stock on the list—nothing but the war scare is putting them down.

The Vanderbilts.

All of the Vanderbilt stocks have suffered in the recent slump, and, although up to within a week or two there were indications of inside support, it now seems that inside interests are doing practically nothing in the stocks. Wall Street hears allusions now and then to a misunderstanding between Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the gossip going so far as to say that the latter gentleman has not strenuously objected to the financial plans of his brother. These reports have been steadily denied, however, and there has been absolutely no confirmation of them.

Tobacco.

Wall Street continues to wonder at the firmness shown by Tobacco Trust stock. Since Feb. 15 it has lost only 1 point, whereas the rest of the active stocks are down anywhere from 5 to 20 points. Last week Tobacco was the strongest stock on the list. The Street attributes the strength of the stock to the fact that the insiders have it all, and can do pretty much as they please with it. Insiders explain the strength by predicting developments in the affairs of the company soon to be made public.

Union Pacifics.

The selling of the Union Pacifics last week was too heavy for those reorganization interests which of late have been steady buyers and supporters of the stock. Liquidation of several large speculative accounts in both common and preferred was largely responsible for the declines.

Anthracite Coalers.

Jersey Central was one of the firmest of the coal stocks last week. Reading first preferred had a notable decline, and the other Readings also showed weakness. Apparently, those anthracite coal interests who are usually factors in their own stocks are doing nothing now, none of the group showing much activity.

Northern Pacifics.

In both Northern Pacific preferred and common there has been considerable liquidation by commission houses of late, and in several instances the sales have had the appearance of being forced. Northern Pacific insiders continue to talk most bullishly on their stocks. They are quite confident that the large earnings are to be kept up, and they are in no wise fearful that they will lose any of the Klondike business upon which they have counted.

People's Gas.

Insiders have been open buyers of People's Gas during the past week. The largest sellers have been Wall Street houses with Chicago connection. Chicago insists that there is reason for the stock going lower, and it sends East a lot of rumors designed to accomplish this end. On the other hand, the inside interests declare there is nothing whatever the matter with the stock nor with the property. They persistently deny the Chicago rumors and buy the stock that Chicago sells.

Consolidated Gas.

The politicians who were so bearish on Consolidated Gas a few weeks ago, and who commenced to sell it short between 180 and 190 are flushed with success. On the way down they have been selling more—in fact, it has been their selling that has been largely responsible for the decline. These politicians intimate as yet Albany has not begun to cut the figure in Consolidated Gas affairs that they intend.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 12, total transactions included 2,169,843 shares of stock, $13,619,000 bonds, with $145,200 Government and $9,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	March 13, '97.	March 12, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis..	734,781	2,169,843	Inc. 1,435,062
Banks..	90	148	Inc. 58
Mining..	765	....	Dec. 765
BONDS.			
R. R. & Mis..	$6,812,000	$13,619,000	Inc. $6,807,000
State..	42,000	9,000	Dec. 33,000
Government ..	256,900	145,200	Dec. 111,700

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	2	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Mo. Pacific	4
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	6⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.	4¼	National Lead	3⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	National Lead pf.	3⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	2¼	Nat. Lin. Oil	1½
Ann Arbor	1	N. J. Central	3¼
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. Y. Central	5⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	4	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio	2		
Brook. R. T.	4⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	6¼
Brook. Union Gas	5½	Norf. & W. pf.	5
Buff., R. & P.	3	Nor. Pacific	2¼
Can. Southern	3⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	4⅝
Can. Pacific	5	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	2⅝	Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1¼
Ch., I. & L. pf.	3	Or. R. R. & Nav.	4¼
Ch. & Northwest	6¼	Or. Short Line	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	6½	Pacific Mail	4½
C., C., C. & St. L.	4⅝	Penn. R. R.	4⅝
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	6¼	People's Gas	3⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Pullman Car	11⅝
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	5	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2⅝	Reading	2⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Reading 1st pf.	6
Col. & H., all in pd.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	2⅞
Consol. Gas	7¼	St. J. & G. Is. 1st pf.	1¾
Del. & Hudson	4	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Den. & R. G. pf.	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Detroit Gas	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Erie	1	St. P. & Omaha	5½
Erie 1st pf.	4⅞	St. P. & Omaha pf.	5
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	St. P., M. & M.	6
Gen. Electric	1⅜	Southern Pacific	2¼
Gt. Northern pf.	6	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅞
Hawaiian Sug.	4¼	Tenn. C. & I.	3¼
Ill. Central	2⅞	Texas Pacific	1⅜
Ill. Steel Co.	2	Third Avenue	10¼
Iowa Central pf.	4½	Union Pacific	3⅝
K. C., Pitts. & G.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	4⅝
Laclede Gas	3	Union Pa., all in. pd.	4½
L. E. & W.	1	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	1⅝
L. E. & W. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather	1
Lake Shore	6¼	U. S. Leather pf.	4¼
Louis. & Nash.	7	U. S. Rubber	2⅝
Manhattan	7¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	7
Met. Street Ry.	10½	West. Chi. St.	4¼
Mich. Central	7½	West. Union Tel.	2½

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., Cin. W. & M. 1st..........1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. Adj.	4½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	2
At., T. & S. F. gen.	4⅜	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	5	Missouri Pacific con.	2
Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Mob. & Ohio new 6s.	1
Brooklyn El. 1st, t. r.	4½	N. Y., Ont. & W. con.	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s.	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	3
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s.	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¼
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1⅝	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	2½
Can. Southern 1st	1⅛	Norf. Pac. prior lien.	1¾
Cent. of Ga. con.	1⅝	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	4½	Norf. & West. con.	3
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1½	Ore. Imp. con., 5th in. paid	6¼
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1¼	Ore. S. L., Inc. A	5
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1½	Ore. S. L., Inc. B	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	3	Ore. R. R. & N. con.	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv.	2¼	Ore. S. L. 6s	2½
Chi., Bur. & Q. con.	1	Peo., D. & E. 1st, t. r.	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext., 4s	2⅝	Pitts. & West. 1st	2½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	2	Reading 4s	3
C., Ind. & L. ref. 5s.	7¼	Rio Gr. West. 4s	3½
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	8	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st.	4
Chi., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B	1¼
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s. con.	4¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	1½
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	3	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 1st.	2	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
C., C., C. & Ind. con.	5	St. P., M. & M., Montana ex. 4s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	1	South Car. & Ga. 1st.	2
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
Erie 1st con. 7s	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	6
Erie prior 4s	3¼	Southern Ry. 5s	3
Erie general lien	1⅛	Texas Pacific 1st	3¼
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	4⅞
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2	Third Avenue 5s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Union Pacific 4s	3⅝
Lake Shore 3½s	2¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	4
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	2½	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1¼
L. & N., coll. tr. 5s.	3⅝	Wabash 1st	1
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s	2	Wabash 2d	2
Manhattan con.	2	West Shore 4s	2
Met. Elevated 1st	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st, 4s	1¼
Metropolitan St. Ry.	1⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3⅛
		Wilkes. & East 1st	1

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime,	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Butter, creamery, Western	.19
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	11.95
Tin	14.35
Lead	3.75
Spelter	4.20

CHICAGO, March 13.—Flour dull; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.30@$4.60; bakers', $3.60@$3.90; Spring specials, $5.40@$5.55; Spring patents, $4.70@$5.10; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@96c; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.02½; No. 2 corn, 29¼@29⅝; No. 2 yellow corn, 29¼@31c; No. 2 oats, 26¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30¼@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18¼@$1.22; prime timothy seed, $2.09; mess pork, per bbl, $9.95@$10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.02½@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.35@5.50c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18*; sugars, cutloaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51; Standard A, $7.

COTTON.

With trading on an exceptionally liberal scale for a Saturday half-holiday, the market for cotton futures showed pronounced weakness, with the close at about the lowest point. Liquidation was a feature of transactions from start to finish, brought out by sensational news from Washington and abroad. The feeling was steady on the first call, with prices 1@4 points lower, in sympathy with a more liberal response by Liverpool to our decline of Friday than had been looked for, and under promise of heavy port receipts for the week. Shortly after the call rumors that Spain had deposited $16,000,000 in London, that the United States Government was sending its entire regular military force to the Atlantic seaboard, and that the Montgomery had been blown up started active liquidation, in which Wall Street took a conspicuous part. The bears were not slow to realize their opportunity, and vigorously hammered the whole list. About the only support the market had was scattered covering by the more timid shorts who feared to stay out over Sunday. The market closed easy at a net loss of 4@8 points, or about the lowest prices of the day. Total transactions reached 155,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.91	5.91	5.90	5.87@5.88
April	5.94	5.94	5.90	5.88@5.90
May	5.98	5.98	5.90	5.91@5.92
June	5.96	5.96	5.92	5.93@5.94
July	6.00	6.05	5.98	5.95@5.96
August	6.04	6.05	5.98	5.99@
September	6.02	6.02	5.97	5.97@5.98
October	6.01	6.01	5.97	5.97@5.98
November	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97@5.98
December	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.99@6.00
January	6.05	6.05	6.04	6.02@6.03

Southern spot cotton, middling: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Memphis, 5 15-16c; Augusta, 5 15-16@6c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Middling uplands, 3⅝d; December-January, 319b; March, 318½s; March-April, 318½s; April-May, 318½b; May-June, 319b; June-July, 319b; July-August, 319½b; August-September, 319½s; September-October, 319½s; October-November, 319½s; November-December, 319b.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	108¼	108¾	106	106
May	99½	99½	98	98
July	90½	90½	88⅞	88⅞
Corn—				
May	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
July	36⅝	36⅝	36	36
Oats—				
May	....	....	....	30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	....	....	....	101½
May	104	104¾	103⅝	104⅝
July	88½	88⅞	86⅝	87⅞
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	29
May	30¼	30 5-16	30	30¼
July	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	25⅝
May	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅛
July	24½	24 9-16	24¼	24½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The severe attacks made upon the wheat market Friday were repeated Saturday, with decided success from a bear point of view, prices losing ⅞@1⅝c during the session, latter on distant deliveries. There was very little opposition to the heaviness here, but at Chicago a notable feature was the support given May by Leiter interests, which held that month on a firm basis throughout the entire forenoon's demoralization in later deliveries. The close here was at about the lowest point of the day, May at 98c, but on the curb a steadier feeling replaced the early depression, and quotations were marked up to 98⅜c, closing at that price asked at 1 o'clock. Rumors that the Montgomery had been destroyed at Havana although not generally believed nevertheless increased the unsettled feeling during the forenoon. Crop news was still favorable and Northwest receipts large again, at 386 cars, against only 109 cars last year. The situation abroad, however, was steadier than expected, and had some effect in giving local prices a slight elevation at the opening.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—No. 1 Northern, 98c; May, $1.00⅝.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—March, 96c; May, 94⅛@94¼c; July, 93⅛c; No. 1 hard, 98⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 96c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 96⅞c; May, 96⅞c bid; July, 94⅝c bid.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅛c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c, nominal; No. 3 white, 33c; track, mixed, 31½@33c; track, white, 33@40c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 59@59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 34@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.40, nominal. Rye Flour—$2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—Flour quiet; first patents, $4.90@$5.10; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.70@$3.80; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. Beef Hams—$22.50@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅜c; 120 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅞c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; pickled hams, 7⅝@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅞@7c; Western S. P., 7¼@7⅜c. Tallow—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. Lard—$5.40; city lard, $5.15@$5.20; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; compound city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in coffee futures, in sympathy with bearish Brazilian cables and a general lack of speculative support. Opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, the market ruled irregular with a weak undertone, closing barely steady at unchanged prices to a net loss of 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
April	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.20
May	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
June	....	....	....	5.25@5.30
July	....	....	....	5.30@5.35
August	....	....	....	5.35@5.45
September	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
October	....	....	....	5.55@5.60
November	....	....	....	5.60@5.65
December	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
January	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
February	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 8$500. Hamburg, ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 28,000 bags. Havre, unchanged; sales, 14,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 35.00; April, 35.25; May, 35.25; June, 35.25; July, 35.50; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio No. 7, 8$050.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22c, nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 36½@37c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 12.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 12.—Turpentine, 35½c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 12.—Turpentine, 33½@34c; resin, $1.25 and $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves unchanged; veals, $6.50@$7.12½; city-dressed veals, 8@11c per lb; sheep nominal; lambs, $5.85@$6; hogs, $3.90@$4.25.

CALL IT A POOLROOM.

Detectives Made a Raid Diagonally Opposite Tammany Hall.

An alleged poolroom at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, diagonally opposite Tamanny Hall, was raided by Detectives Wooldridge and Raedig, detailed from the Fifth Street Station, Saturday evening, and the supposed proprietor, Peter Moran, was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday.

The police have been for some time interested by the crowd of well-dressed men who gathered in front of the Fourteenth Street place every evening. The two detectives obtained admission to the place, and say they found a rushing business in progress, with the New Orleans races as a basis. About twenty men were standing around waving money, the detectives say, and Moran had in his good right hand $76 in currency, a large part of which had been bet on Meddlar, which came in second.

There was an outward surge of customers when the detectives announced their mission. Moran, when he appeared in court yesterday, seemed to be in mortal terror of going to the Tombs. At the request of his counsel Magistrate Kudlich postponed the hearing to next Saturday.

CRABTREE DEFENDS HIS BILL.

It Was Introduced, He Says, at the Request of Property Owners of His District.

Assemblyman Albert E. Crabtree of the Thirty-first District disagrees with the criticism that has greeted his bill to authorise the owners of property taken for a public use to institute proceedings for the assessment of damages in certain cases. He said yesterday that if his critics would inquire among the property owners of the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts, whose property had been taken by the New York Central Railroad and who in twelve years had been able to obtain no redress, they might alter their views.

It was introduced, he said, at the request of the property owners' association of his district, and Assemblymen Redington and Egan of the adjoining districts have been asked by their constituents to support it. Mr. Crabtree declined to say who had drafted the bill or to give the name and address of any officer of the association of property owners who had asked him to introduce it. He declared the statements of Hamilton Fish, Rutherford Stuyvesant, and the Goelet estate representatives that the bill favored corporations and not property owners were untrue.

"The bill," he said, "is designed to remedy a defect in the condemnation law of the State. Under that as it now stands a corporation may enter upon real property without instituting any proceedings to acquire title to it, and may hold it for years without paying a cent of damages. The owner must either acquiesce in the injury or bring a slow and expensive action at law or suit in equity, while the option of instituting an inexpensive proceeding by way of condemnation is left to the corporation alone.

"The hardship of this state of the law is especially apparent in New York City, where the courts are so much behind in their work. For instance, an elevated railroad is constructed, thereby appropriating certain easements belonging to abutting property owners. The railroad takes no steps whatever to condemn and pay for the property it has taken. The property owner begins an action. Under the practice in New York County it may be, and has been, twelve years before that action is reached for trial.

"Meantime witnesses die or drop out of sight, documentary evidence is lost or destroyed, property changes hands, titles become involved by descent, devise, partition, and mortgage foreclosure, and the railroad continues all the while in the possession and enjoyment of property for which it has not paid a cent. Often after the plaintiff has waited wearily for his day in court, the railroad at the last moment institutes a condemnation proceeding, and compels him to litigate the same questions for the second time. The case of Tabes versus The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and Mead versus The New York Elevated Railroad Company are examples in point.

"Where a corporation takes property without paying for it, my constituents believe the owner should also have the option of the cheap, speedy, and simple remedy now given by the condemnation law alone to the corporation. That law gives the owner the right to continue the proceeding after it has been begun, but does not give him the right to begin it. My bill is designed to give him the right to begin it. Laws giving owners that right are in force in many of the States of the Union. It is so in Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont, and several others.

"I cannot but think that those who are criticising the bill are ill-advised, and I believe they will withdraw their opposition when, at the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday, they hear it explained in its entirety."

Senator Cantor is sponsor in the Senate for a bill much resembling the one introduced by Mr. Crabtree.

TO PUSH TRADE IN VENEZUELA.

American Sample Warehouse Established at Caracas—Business Men to Attend Its Opening.

A number of manufacturers and business men will leave here on Thursday to attend the opening of the American sample warehouse at Caracas, Venezuela. The party will include William F. Fray, Vice President of the John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia; Frank P. Heid and John B. Croxton of Croxton, Wood & Co., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Williams of Randolph, N. Y.; A. G. Elliott of A. G. Elliott & Co., Philadelphia; D. P. Hughes of the Abram Cox Stove Company, Philadelphia; Charles R. Connell of the Lackawanna Mills, Scranton, Penn.; M. R. Gardner of the H. C. Underwood Manufacturing Company, Wabash, Ind.; C. R. Buckland of The New York Commercial, and Edward H. Sanborn of Philadelphia. They will go on the Venezuela of the Red D Line.

President Andrade, the new Chief Executive of Venezuela, will be the guest of honor at Caracas. He will be attended by his Cabinet, and United States Minister F. B. Loomis will be present.

There will be a banquet, distinctively American, at which only American materials will be used and American viands served. On Sunday, March 27, the visitors will see a bullfight in the afternoon. Then there will be a concert and drives to see some great plantations, and on the next day visits to Valencia and Puerto Cabello.

The warehouse at Caracas is intended only to familiarize the people of the country with American-made goods and their prices. It is established by the National Association of Manufacturers, and means the beginning of American competition against the world in that country.

PHILIP KEARNY, JR., MISSING.

Confined at a Sanitarium Under Legal Proceedings, He Escaped from the Institution.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 13.—Philip Kearny, Jr., son of Philip Kearny of New York and grandson of Gen. Philip Kearny, escaped from Dr. Cooley's Brookside Sanitarium at 7 o'clock to-night. Kearny was sent to the sanitarium under legal proceedings instituted by his father in the New Jersey Chancery Court. The proceedings sought to have the young man pronounced a drunkard, and an order restraining his liberty was asked for. Young Kearny denied the truth of his father's allegations, and his aunt aided him in the fight. The case had several hearings in the Chancery Court and ended by the order asked for by the father being issued.

Kearny was brought to the Brookside Sanitarium, which is in North Plainfield. It is said the court required a bond from the proprietor for his safe-keeping. Kearny was not considered a bad patient, and was allowed liberties usually accorded only to recovering patients and to those who are inmates of their own volition. He was allowed outside the grounds and occasionally came to this city, but was always watched by an attendant. A few days ago he made what was considered an effort to escape, but it failed.

This evening, while in the building, he was left alone for a short time by the attendant having him in charge. When the attendant returned Kearny was missing. A short search convinced the authorities of the sanitarium that their charge had left the building and the police were notified. No trace of the escaped man has as yet been found, and it is not known if he had money with him. The authorities do not think he will harm himself, but believe he will make an effort to get outside of the State, so that the courts of New Jersey cannot reach him.

CHICAGO'S STORAGE BATTERY.

The Largest One in the World to Furnish Light for the City.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Chicago is soon to be lighted by the largest storage battery in the world. It is destined for the Chicago Edison Company. There are 166 cells, each 75 by 43 by 21 feet. In ordinary running use the cells have a capacity of 11,200 ampere hours, or sufficient to keep 25,000 incandescent lamps burning for an hour. The battery will weigh over 500 tons and will occupy practically all of the basement floor. The 166 cells are to be divided into two groups, one on either side of the company's "three-wire" system. The total cost of the battery is to be close to $125,000.

The Maine Ice Crop.

BANGOR, Me., March 13.—The Maine ice crop for trade outside the State, which is put up almost entirely on the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers, is estimated at about 816,000 tons. Of this amount, 660,000 tons belong to the Kennebec regions and 156,000 tons to the Penobscot.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNI

Resolutions Adopted Condemn the Verdict in the Lattimer Shooting Case

ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS.

Agitation for a Law Prohibiting th Use of the National Flag for Advertising Purposes Indorsed—Other Business Transacted.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a letter from the varnishers inclosing resolutions condemning the verdict of the jury at Wilkesbarre that tried Sheriff Martin and the deputies for the Lattimer shooting.

The meeting at once referred the matter to a committee consisting of Delegates Pallas, Prince, and Hawkes, with instructions to draft resolutions to the same effect. The committee withdrew, and half an hour later returned with a set of resolutions that characterized the trial of the Sheriff and deputies as a stupendous farce. The resolutions went on to protest against what was called the outrage perpetrated in the name of the law, and to warn all citizens that if permitted to pass unnoticed it might form a precedent from which they themselves might suffer in the future. The survivors of the shooting were counseled to respect the laws that no longer protected them, in the hope that in the near future a long-suffering people would take such action as would render even hired murderers amenable to such laws as would secure protection to all who sought it in this free country.

Delegate Schwabe of the cornice makers thought that the resolutions were not strong enough. "The Judge and jury," he said, "acted according to their interpretations of the law, and did their duty. I do not think that the action of the Central Labor Union will produce any effect. Many of the foreigners who were killed by the deputies were Austrians. If this country has a right to claim indemnity for the destruction of the Maine then Austria has a right to claim indemnity for the murder of her subjects. These men were entitled to protection. If the United States should refuse to pay the claims would you go and fight against Spain?"

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

A letter was received from Senator Coggeshall in regard to a protest made by the Central Labor Union against removing from the Police Department the examination of engineers and the inspection of stationary engines. He said that the bill was before the Senate Committee. As far as he was concerned, he would not push anything that was pernicious to organized labor.

The bill was objected to because the engineers are satisfied with the present arrangement, and fear that if the power of inspection and examination were taken from the Police Department it would be given to politicians who would use it to make political capital.

Another letter was received from John A. Weekes, Jr., in regard to a bill allowing boys to play unprofessional baseball games after 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. He said that the Central Union's indorsement of the bill had helped it.

William L. Griffiths, the Governor's private secretary, wrote to acknowledge the receipt of the Central Labor Union's protest against biennial sessions of the Legislature, and said that it would require careful consideration.

In the semi-annual election of the Central Labor Union that followed the following were the successful candidates: Recording Secretary—John S. Henry; Corresponding and Financial Secretaries—Edward F. Farrell and John T. Lawrence; Treasurer—T. W. Daly; Sergeant at Arms—J. M. Smith; Executive Committee—William J. O'Brien, George Warner, and James Fitzgerald.

The meeting, at the request of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution, indorsed an agitation started by the society for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. The request came in the form of a letter from Charles Kingsbury Miller, Chairman of the Flag Committee of the society. Mr. Miller said the public sentiment in the West was in favor of such a law.

International Typographical Union.

The friends of Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6, have formed organizations in Chicago and New York to agitate to have him elected President of the International Typographical Union.

TALKS ON THE RAINES LAW.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger, in an Address on the Measure, Predicts Its Speedy Repeal.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Albemarle Association yesterday afternoon, at 325 Bowery, on the subject of the Raines law. He said, in part:

"The progress of my bill has been satisfactory, as far as the Legislature is concerned. We have sixty-eight Democrats and one independent. One Democrat died, and four were on the sick list, and upon a motion to discharge the Excise Committee from the further consideration of the bill, sixty-four votes were cast in favor of my bill. This coming week the battle will be renewed with energy and vigor in the Assembly. The bill is locked up in the Excise Committee. Mr. Greenwood, the Chairman, is from Wayne County, a part of Senator Raines's Senatorial district. Others of the committee were selected from Dutchess, Seneca, Franklin, Cayuga, Tioga, St. Lawrence, Ontario, Allegany, Clinton, Ulster, only two representing cities, and all of the others together representing their home constituencies of 25,000 persons. If ever there was an outrage perpetrated upon the large cities of the State, this composition of the Platt and Raines combination committee is the most glaring in the history of any State in the Republic. The Raines bill will, however, be repealed within one year.

"The unfairness of the Excise Committee is apparent. Two months and a half have elapsed, and not an effort has been made to make a report. The Legislature will adjourn, and these hayseeds will control legislation for the Greater New York and other large cities in the State. Many of the Republican Assemblymen who have promised their constituents to vote for a repeal of the Raines law, and who were elected on that issue, cannot escape; they will be placed on record, and if they be recreant to their trust, they will not be returned.

"If the bill were reported even adversely, enough Republicans would evade the whip of Platt to give the needed few votes, so as to win the victory in the Assembly. We must wage our next great battle in the direction of both branches of the Legislature. In my opinion, the election of a Democratic Governor is assured, but in order not to bind his hands the Democrats must have a working majority in the Senate and Assembly. When it comes to pass that the Bishop of Albany classes Senator Raines in the same breath with our Maker, the good common sense people of the State can see how far some of these followers of Rainesism will go in their blindness to uphold a measure which has proved itself disastrous to every interest in the State."

DEATH CLAIMED FOUR.

Father, Mother, Wife, and Son of J. C. Price Dead Within a Few Months.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—Death has laid a heavy hand upon the family of John C. Price, a young merchant of South River, near here. A few months ago his mother died suddenly. Four weeks ago his father, Abraham Price, died after a lingering illness. On March 4 his youngest son, Earl Barkalow Price, expired after an illness of but a few days. Yesterday Mr. Price suffered another affliction in the death of his wife, Mary Blanchard Swift, who passed away after an illness of two weeks of pneumonia.

Mr. Price has still left to him a son and a daughter, but the latter is now critically ill of pneumonia. Mrs. Price was twenty-eight years old, and the daughter of Capt. Swift, an old resident of Middlesex County. She was a member of the Methodist Church at South River, and her funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The following sales at auction are down for [illegible] at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,248.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 792 Third Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 60, four-story brick building, with stores; 167 and 169 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 31.10 by 100.5 by 25.6¾ by 100.5, extending through to 160 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 100.5, three-story brick stable; 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 52.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,020.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 581 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 23, 1897.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two well-paying tenements on 66th St., west of Amsterdam Av.; easy terms. F. G. POTTER, Executor, 128 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

FOR RENT,

123 WEST 55TH STREET.

17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 108 West 55th Street.

67TH ST., 310 EAST.—New three story; exposed plumbing; rent, $75. Watchman, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126 East 34th St.

A desirable, well-appointed, and handsomely decorated **APARTMENT**, containing **EIGHT ROOMS** and bath, servants' toilet, etc. Steam-heated, elevators run all night; electric light and hall service. Every **MODERN IMPROVEMENT.**

Superintendent on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

102 WEST 93D ST., overlooking Park; station street; marble halls, stairways; steam heat; hot water; bell boys, &c.; rents, $50 to $70. Janitor, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

PALACIO APARTMENT HOUSE, 59 and 61 East 65th St., corner Park Av. One choice apartment to rent; tenant going to Europe.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.

40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,

366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Free Exhibition Day and Evening
IMPORTANT COLLECTION
OF
VALUABLE PAINTINGS
BY THE
Great French and English Masters,
TO BE SOLD
By order of Arthur Furber, Esq., Attorney at Law, to settle the Estate of
THE LATE HENRY S. VAN GIGCH,
Tuesday and Wednesday Eves.,
March 15th and 16th, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
[illegible]-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-[illegible] day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

EMPIRE BUILDING
BROADWAY & RECTOR STREET.
Ready for Occupancy
May 1st, 1898.
Arcade from Broadway to Elevated R. R.
TEN ELEVATORS.
Finest Offices in the City. Low Rents.
Apply to owner at office of the building on 4th floor, or
JOHN N. GOLDING, Agent,
9 Pine Street.

FOR RENT.

THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,

108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh7-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 25, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
m7-1aw7wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
f28-1aw7wM&ap.14.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.
ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
mh7-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York. [L. S.] f27-1aw6wM&mch21

14TH ST., 124 EAST.—Half loft, $360; entire floor, $720; electric power. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

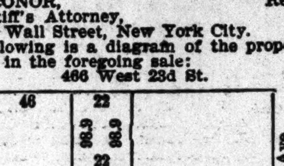
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:

466 West 23d St.



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.

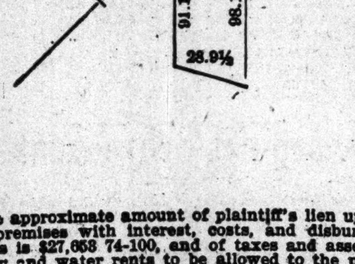
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
Referee.
mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

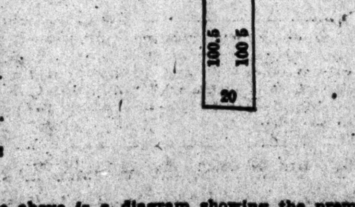


The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,658 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.



The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M

BOARDERS WANTED.

48TH ST., 108 WEST.—Back parlor and extension; light rooms; large room on stairs; superior board; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY TWO LADIES.—Quiet neighborhood; connecting rooms; good size; second story; running water; meals served in room; references exchanged. Address Mrs. Sturgis Phillips, Brooklyn Post Office, general delivery, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By reliable young girl in private family; two years' city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, 334 East 66th St., Kennedy's.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, desserts; private family; good baker; personal references. Address J. C., 556 9th Av.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as first-class cook; can take entire charge; good references. Gurrell, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; first-class; will go to first-class boarding house; four years' city reference. 121 West 30th St., two flights.

COOK.—By young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly from last place; willing to go to the country. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family; no washing. 137 West 51st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, cooking or washing by the day; references. J., 304 East 28th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend highly her French nursery governess to family going to Europe; present employer's. Juliette, 71 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; very competent; speaking English and Italian; traveling preferred; reference from last employer. V. Montaine, 2 East 56th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands shirts, cuffs, collars, flannels, &c.; also good chambermaid; personal references. Mary, 753 6th Av., near 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman; first-class laundress, in private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; reference. 236 West 67th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As superior nurse by capable, experienced, and refined French Protestant young woman; children over four; in or out of town; best references. Address, Monday, B., French Evangelical Home, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of bottle baby from birth; best city and personal references. 205 West 76th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse to take charge of infant; good city reference. 903 3d Av., second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Best private family; personal reference; will go to the country with city family; thoroughly competent; butler's place; wages, $20. 390 4th Av., Farrel's bell, first floor.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, USED TO all kinds of stenographic work; unexceptionable references. Address Dispatch, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; best city references; quick at table and obliging; disengaged now. Johnson, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly trained English servant as butler; holds excellent references; last employer seen. J., 650 6th Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By middle-aged Swedish couple to care for gentleman's place or houses; best reference. Sudelin, 571 Amsterdam Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; has several years' reference from first-class families, who can be seen. M. F., care M. P. Voories, 18 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—German; single; Protestant; long experience in care horses, harness, carriages; careful driver; understands gardening if required; highest references. Coachman, Box 108, Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Married; 32; no family; long experience; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; six years' best personal references from last employer; city or country. Rodgers, 218 East 74th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—English; married; two children; age 38; 12 years' American references; four years last place. A. P. B., 641 10th Av.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable man; native of Scotland; thoroughly understands the care of horses; willing to be useful. Stewart, 416 West 31st St., grocery store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly versed in all branches of the profession; landscape work, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's private estate; exceptionable references as to character and ability. J. P., 334 Butler St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class at all its branches, single, German, with best references, in gentleman's place. C. H., care of Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—By married Scotch gardener, without children; large experience; where practical gardener is required; reliable; references. H. T., Box 142, Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Understands all duties of his position; obliging; best city references. L., Box 274, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—French speaking; corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; will accompany tourist to Europe. 822 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—As cook; 25; long experience; best references; for hotel, club, or private family; city or country. E., Box 220, Times Office.

GERMAN, MARRIED, 28, with good education, pretty fair in English, and best references, is looking for position. Julius Buchhold, 63 Sands St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT.—By an experienced man as Superintendent of large country estate; highest references. W. T., Box 146 Times Office.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE TO CARE FOR gentleman's country place; man as waiter; understands the care of lawns; would also care for and drive a horse; wife to do housework and plain cooking; reference. W. M., Box 370, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Competent Protestant cook; good reference required. Apply Monday, 25 East 69th St., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A young woman as pupil nurse in a small hospital. Apply to Superintendent, Ossining Hospital, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Experienced cataloguer to prepare detailed and illustrated catalogues for manufacturers of electrical apparatus; state education, experience, age, salary expected, and give references. Cataloguer, P. O. Box 832, New York City.

WANTED—Trustworthy persons to travel; salary, $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO EUROPE.

S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II..	Mar. 19..	54 days..	$325
S. S. Ems	April 2..	54 days..	335
S. S. Werra	April 23..	54 days..	335
S. S. Ems	May 14..	52 days..	355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II..	June 4..	52 days..	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II..	June 4..	69 days..	485
S. S. Ems	June 18..	62 days..	445
S. S. Maasdam	July 2..	31 days..	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2..	45 days..	245
S. S. Berlin	July 2..	34 days..	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2..	48 days..	345
S. S. Werra	July 2..	59 days..	400
S. S. Mohawk	July 2..	56 days..	410
S. S. Servia	July 5..	59 days..	430

Independent tickets for individual travellers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.

☞ Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention leaves by S. S. Canada, June 30.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazza filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—30 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

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the Earliest News
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Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.—Beginning Wednesday, March 16, will leave every week day at 6 P. M., from foot of Christopher St. N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon	Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon	Lucania, April 9, 8 AM
Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM	Etruria, April 16, 10 AM
Umbria, April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA, via Honolulu..........	March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC..........	April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........	April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........	April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO..........	April 30, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda........Mch 19	Boadicea..........Apl. 9
Victoria...........Apl. 2	Alexandra.........Apl. 16

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39, N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK..........March 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.

*Seminole, Tues., Mar. 15	Comanche, Fri., Mar. 18
Iroquois, Wed., Mar. 16	Algonquin, Tues., Mar. 22

(*Steamer March 15 to Jacksonville direct.)
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM	Kais.W.d.G., Apr. 12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..........Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM	Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM	Werra...Apl. 23, 10 AM
Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai.W.II.Apr.30, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM

First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Mch. 19, 3 PM	Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch. 26, 8 AM	Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM	Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land OF THE Midnight Sun**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....March 16	ST. LOUIS.........April 6
NEW YORK...March 23	PARIS..............April 13
ST. PAUL.......March 30	ST. PAUL.........April 20

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON, March 16	SOUTHWARK—Mar. 30
WESTERNLAND, Mar 23	NOORDLAND...April 6

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, March 19, 10 A. M.
S. S. Edam, Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observations Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortland Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Weeks days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:15 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:36 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and **3:28** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6.20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Peterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway. Brooklyn Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:50 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

DWIGHT L. MOODY RETURNS

He Comes Back to Hold a Week of Revival at the Grand Central Palace.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND HEAR HIM

He Says the World Needs Enthusiasm—Some Call Him a Mountebank and Others Ask His Secret of Success.

Dwight L. Moody began yesterday afternoon in the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, a series of meetings that will continue daily until Sunday, March 20. He announced that these meetings are really a continuation of the ones held from Jan. 9 to 15 in Carnegie Hall.

The evangelist has arranged an entirely novel programme for these meetings. On week days they will be held without interruption from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., each hour having a new speaker and new singers. Mr. Moody himself will speak at 3 and 8 P. M. daily. Every morning at 10 there is to be a special "prayer and praise meeting." Among the speakers who will aid in the services are J. W. Chapman of Philadelphia, who will preach daily at 11 A. M.; H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, C. I. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., and Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn. Thursday will be "Christian Endeavor Day," and the meetings will be in charge of John Willis Baer and Dr. F. E. Clarke.

The singing at this series of services is to be made a specially attractive feature. Mr. Moody has brought back with him Prof. J. H. Burke of Chicago, who conducted the singing at the last meetings, and who is traveling with the evangelist during the absence of Mr. Sankey. He has with him also Prof. D. B. Towner, Superintendent of the Musical Department of the Bible Institute of Chicago, and F. H. Jacobs, the singer and composer. The Mount Herman Quartet, from Mr. Moody's church, near Northfield, has come to the city with him and will sing at the services. It consists of C. Vines, John Best, H. S. Stare, and G. Conkling. Among local singers are Miss Marmier, the alto of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church; Miss Greenwood, who sang a duet yesterday afternoon with Prof. Burke; and many of the same singers from the choirs of the city who took part in the meetings in Carnegie Hall. Yesterday afternoon the Yale Quartet, composed of D. B. Eddy, L. G. Billings, E. Pouch, and D. L. Eddy, sang during the opening services. The organist is Victor Benke.

A Tremendous Gathering.

When the doors of Grand Central Palace were thrown open yesterday afternoon, the vast crowd that had formed in the street rushed in and almost filled the seats of the hall. By 3 o'clock, the hour for beginning the services, there was hardly a vacant chair, and in a few minutes more late comers, who could find no desirable seats, took their stand in the aisles and in the open spaces close to the walls. Seven thousand seats had been arranged in the hall and in the galleries, and it was estimated that there were between 7,000 and 8,000 persons present.

On the stage with Mr. Moody were William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Dr. A. C. Dixon, Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; the Rev. Daniel Toy of Staten Island, the Rev. J. A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary of Syracuse University, and the Rev. S. V. Robinson. There were also in the audience Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Stephen Baker, Miss Helen Gould, and Mr. Talcott.

There was, as usual, a great deal of singing before the speaking. The Mount Herman Quartet sang "I Was Wandering, Sad and Weary"; the choir and audience sang "I Will Sing the Wondrous Story"; Miss Greenwood and Prof. Burke sang "Though Your Sins Be as Scarlet," and the choir and audience sang "Saved by Grace."

Mr. Moody, after asking the audience to join in silent prayer, called on William E. Dodge to lead in prayer. Mr. Dodge pleaded especially for a change in the life of the city and that it might be made "sweet and pure."

Afterward Mr. Moody prayed that the week might be signalized by "streams of salvation set flowing through the city," and that it might be a week of "the right-hand power of God." He then began speaking, without text or subject, in a characteristic vein, and kept the audience laughing with story after story; all of which, however, had a keen moral at the end, which he brought out effectively after each explosion of laughter.

Smashes All Programmes.

"I haven't got a programme," he said. "I never made a programme in my life that I didn't smash it up. [Laughter.]

"There is no use in talking to this audience about the way to get to heaven. The people who don't know the way ain't here. You ought to get them here. There is no way to tell them the way except through the press. Perhaps the press can tell them better than we can. [Laughter.] We ought to talk to these people other days than Sundays. I have heard a preacher stir his congregation on Sunday as if gales from heaven had swept through it, and the devil would come along and undo all the good before next Sunday.

"God needs men who will act. When Moses sent twelve spies into Canaan they brought back what we would now call a majority and a minority report. There may be a majority and a minority report on the Maine disaster. The ten spies did a lot of harm. Some one has said that a lie will go all around the world before truth can get its boots on. [Laughter.] But the whole world knows Caleb and Joshua. Who can give the name of a single one of the other ten? I can hear one of those spies say: 'Why, you just oughter seen one of those sons of Anak. I wasn't anything but a grasshopper to him.' But Joshua and Caleb said 'they looked like grasshoppers to us.' It makes all the difference in the world from what point of view you look at things.

"We need a sifting out of the doubters. Gideon sent back first 22,000 and then 9,700 to get the 300 true men who were to destroy the Midianites. And these 300 fought with nothing but lights in earthen jugs, and shouting, 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.' Gideon wasn't anything. They just tacked on his name at the tail. [Laughter.]

Excitement in Saloons and Pulpits.

"People are always saying that they don't want excitement. We need enthusiasm. I tell you there was more excitement in the saloons of New York last night than there was in all the pulpits last year. They denounce excitement, but see if there is no excitement in Wall Street when stocks go down. We don't want namby-pamby Christians; we want heroes. We need men who can stir others. We don't think of Sheridan as a common soldier. He was worth 10,000 common men. If you can't work yourself, stand off and cheer somebody else who can work. Charles Spurgeon said the grass grows peacefully over the grave of the grumbler. If it does, it is the only thing that ever grows peacefully near him. [Long laughter.] Now there was a man of enthusiasm. Charles Spurgeon could put to flight a thousand men.

"I am just tired out with these Christian people who come in and say, 'Well, we will drop in and see how he does it.' After you have worked and striven, they will come up to the platform and whisper, 'Will you please tell me what is the secret of your success?' [Laughter.] There are lots of people who can tell you just how to do things. I will have lots of preachers tell me what I ought to do. [Laughter.]

"I like to think of those four men who carried the palsied man to Jesus at Capernaum. It was not the faith of the palsied man, but the faith of the four men who bore him that saved him. I can see them as they try to take him in at the door and fail, and then carry him to the roof. I guess if those four men had been New Yorkers they would have given the thing up when they couldn't get in the door. They want things done regularly and in order here. [Laughter.] But these men took the palsied man to the roof and tore up the tiling and let the dust fall on the heads of the curious people and philosophers inside. [Laughter.] 'Why don't you come in through the door?' they shout.

"Charles Spurgeon said that Jesus introduced some new fashions on earth. This way of getting into the house was one of them, I guess. It caused some confusion; this way of coming down through the roof. There will be some confusion in the graveyards, I guess, when the day of resurrection comes. [Laughter.]

"Have you ever noticed that there was trouble in getting the man in, but none in getting him out? He came in irregular; but he went out regular enough. [Laughter.] Let's bring 'em in anyway, whether through the door or roof. Let's get 'em in first, and trust to getting 'em regular later. [Long laughter.]

"They Say I'm a Mountebank."

"Suppose four of you men should go out and get after one man you know, don't you know it would stir him up? One of you would go to him at 4 o'clock and say: 'Brown, let's go to that meeting at the Grand Central Palace to-night.' 'No, Sir,' says Brown; 'I don't believe in the Bible, and I don't like that man Moody. He is a mountebank.' They say I am a mountebank. [Laughter.]

"Then the second one goes, and Brown says, 'No, I am not going'; but he is a little softer than when you woke him up at 4. I had much rather talk to one of these men who are snappish when you arouse them than one of those fellows who yawns and says "Yes, yes," in a finicky way, to everything you say. [Laughter.] I had rather preach to such a man than to one of these old bald-headed fellows who have sat at the corner of a pew for twenty-five years and let the gospel roll off their heads like water from a duck's back. [Roars of laughter.]

"Then the third man goes to Brown, and he says, 'I have said twice to-day I wasn't going, and I don't intend going.' But when the fourth one comes Brown picks up his hat and comes along. We want men who will go after other men and bring them in."

Booker T. Washington Talks.

Booker T. Washington, the head of the Tuskegee, (Ala.,) Institute, one of the great negro schools of the South, entered while Mr. Moody was speaking, and the evangelist, at the close of his address, called upon him for a short talk. He said, in part:

"I well remember the first prayer I heard from my mother's lips. I was a slave. As I look back, now, I can see my mother bending over me as I lay on my pallet in the poor little cabin in which we lived. She is about to leave me for a day of hard labor, and she bends over me and her lips move in prayer. I hear her as she prays that Mr. Lincoln would succeed, and set us free. She prayed that at least her child might be free.

"I remember, also, the second prayer I heard from her lips. Mr. Lincoln had triumphed, and we were free American citizens. She prayed then that her child might be educated. Both prayers were answered.

"If there is one thing the negro race can teach the white race, it is simple faith. We believe in the Bible and in God. A white man once went into a negro church where the people were enthusiastic and began shouting. 'Why do you people do that way?' he asked one of the negroes. 'Well, boss,' the negro said, 'we ain't got no better sense.' We believe simply and devoutly. The Russian sometimes appeals to dynamite and the Irish to agitation, to right their wrongs, but the simple negro appeals to God in his midnight prayers.

"We were brought into this country as mere pieces of property. I believe that our prayers brought us the freedom and opportunity of American citizenship.

"That is what the negro race can give to the white race. It can teach to its white brothers simple belief and simple faith."

The audience started to applaud when Booker Washington finished, and there was a rustle and a few hand claps, but they were instantly checked. Another prayer and several hymns closed the afternoon service.

CROWDS COME IN THE EVENING.

Mr. Moody Preaches and Tells of a Gambler's Conversion.

At the evening meeting at 8 o'clock the crowd was almost as large as it had been in the morning. The Yale and Mount Hermon Quartets again sang several hymns, and Prof. J. H. Burke sang a solo.

Mr. Moody's address was more in the line of a sermon, as he read as a text a sentence from Ezekiel, "For thus saith the Lord God," and a supplementary text from Luke, "For the Son of Man has come to save that which was lost." He said that this last verse is the briefest but completest statement of the mission of Jesus on earth. "Let us keep it before us," he said, "as the keynote of this mission during the next eight days." He then drew an imaginative picture of the healing of blind Bartimeus.

"I fancy this old blind man, led through the streets of Jericho by his son, till he reaches his accustomed corner, where he crouches and pleads for alms all day. The boy tells him about Jesus healing people in Jerusalem and giving sight to the blind. He asks Bartimeus to go to Jesus. The blind man goes to the gate, and when Jesus passes he shouts: 'Thou Son of David, have mercy on me!' Never was there a better or a more perfect prayer. No Archbishop could have prayed better than that. I tire of hearing preachers tell God how great He is, and of the wonderful things He has done, instead of asking for something. Bartimeus's prayer had no preamble.

"When he had his sight given to him he was blessed more than any other man of the world; for the first person he ever saw was Jesus. After the crowd about him lessened a little, I can see him slipping away, down the little narrow dirty street in which beggars lived, and hear him say: 'I'll run down and see what sort of a woman I married, [laughter,] and I want to see my mother's gray hairs.'

"After he was healed, Bartimeus runs down the street past Zaccheus, who calls out: 'Is that you, Bartimeus?' And Bartimeus stops and tells him all about Jesus. Then Zaccheus hurries away in order to see Jesus. He asks Bartimeus where He is, and Bartimeus says, 'He has just left here, and is right up there on the Jerusalem turnpike.' [Laughter.] You know how Jesus saw Zaccheus in the sycamore and called him. Jesus saved a beggar on one side of Jericho and a rich man on the other side. It makes no difference to Him. With Him all are alike."

Mr. Moody recited his experiences in this city twenty-two years ago from last night, when he was preaching in the hippodrome in old Madison Square Garden, and how he converted a gambler, who had played cards all night, and came to hear him preach from curiosity, by the simple text, "Who Art Thou?" the question that God put to Adam in Eden. The man, he said, was so disgusted by the text that he left the hall; "but the question stuck in his heart, and he was converted in twenty-four hours."

About 100 persons stood up when Mr. Moody asked those to stand who wished the prayers of the congregation.

The service was closed by singing the hymn, "Just as I Am Without One Plea."

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the German Presbyterian Ebenezer Church, at St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. C. C. Jaeger is the pastor, was laid yesterday afternoon. The society was organized about four years ago, and since then it has worshipped in a hall at Wyckoff Avenue and Stanhope Street. The new edifice wil have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 80. It will cost $16,000. Pastor Jaeger made a brief address. There were addresses also by the Revs. L. Wolfertz, G. Schoerk, Carl Schwarzbach, John G. Hehr, and A. W. Fismer. The church has a membership of 100.

CASE OF DR. T. W. CLEAVELAND.

His Waiver of Examination Withdrawn, and He Will Have a Hearing on Wednesday.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland of 45 West Fiftieth Street again appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, and through counsel withdrew his waiver of examination on the charge of manslaughter, preferred by Mrs. James L. Carhart of 365 Lexington Avenue, who charged him with causing the death of her infant child, Violetta Irene, on April 10, 1897, through improper treatment, for which he was held in $5,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Olmsted on Saturday.

Former Assistant District Attorneys Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, who were retained as counsel late Saturday night, after Dr. Cleaveland had secured bonds and was released from the West Side Court Prison, asked Magistrate Olmsted to reopen the case.

"When Dr. Cleaveland was arraigned before you Saturday on the charge of manslaughter," said Mr. Weeks, "he was not represented by counsel, and did not understand his rights in the matter, being unacquainted with the methods of police courts, and waived examination to give him time to procure counsel. I am assured that the civil suit for $11,000, brought last July against Dr. Cleaveland by Mrs. Carhart, is still pending, and has not been withdrawn. I think it only fair for your Honor to reopen the case and give our client an examination, as he now requests."

Magistrate Olmsted consented to the motion and set the case down for a hearing in the examination room of the Centre Street Police Court on the morning of Wednesday, March 16.

Mrs. A. V. Bryan of 122 West Eighty-second Street, who went on Dr. Cleaveland's bond, was sent for. The bonds for trial were withdrawn and new bonds for examination were drawn up for the same amount, $5,000. Dr. Cleaveland left the court room in the company of William Ives Johnson, his counsel in the civil suit. He would say nothing concerning the charge.

AN IMPERIAL PHILOSOPHER

Prof. Felix Adler Lectures on Marcus Aurelius Before the Ethical Culture Society.

INTERPRETER OF PANTHEISM

The Emperor's Theory of the Universe Based on the Proposition that Reason Animates the World—Persecution of the Christians.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday on the subject of "A Philosopher on the Throne," the philosopher being Marcus Antonius or Marcus Aurelius, as the great Roman Emperor is commonly styled. He first gave a sketch of his subject's life and dwelt upon the many commendable traits of his character. Coming then to the value which the history of the Emperor's life has for posterity and the interest which attaches to the work he left behind him, the lecturer said:

"'The Thoughts' which he has left us as a legacy were jotted down sometimes on the eve of battle and amid the press and urgency of public business. They are all the more interesting to us because it is probable that they were never intended to be seen by the eyes of strangers. The attitude of life which they reflect is the calm, tranquil attitude of a mind that remains in complete possession of itself despite the distractions and anxieties by which it was besieged.

"The first striking feature that characterizes his conception of the world is its vastness. There are no confining limits to his thought as it wanders freely through the fields of space. The world is not for him a narrow edifice, having the flat earth for its tessellated pavement, and the cope of heaven for its roof, lit by the lamps of his stars. His view of surrounding space implies, much like our own, infinite expansion on every hand. The sea, he says, is a drop in the universe, Mount Athos a clod, Europe and Asia mere nooks. Like his thought of space is that of time. The present time, he says, is a mere point. Before it lies the boundless abyss of the past. Beyond it the equally boundless abyss of the future.

"His theory of the Universe reposes on one main proposition—that reason animates and pervades the world and permeates every part of it, as the soul does the body. It passes through the world like a torrent ever flowing, like a wind ever blowing. It is to the world what the breath is to the lungs; the world lives by the inhalation and exhalation of it. The Stoical philosophy, of which Marcus is an interpreter, concentrates its force on the exhalation of the rational principle in man himself, and in the world outside of him. Assume for a moment, says the Emperor, that mere, aimless caprice decides the course of events, that the whole of Nature is a work of chance. Yet would there exist in Nature one sheltered territory, in which chance does not, need not, rule—the soul of man.

"Man, amid the pathless darkness surrounding him, might still claim the prerogative of bearing the torch of reason. The spot where he dwells would still be a point of light. The path on which he walks would still be a track of light amid the obscurities. But, in reality, this assumption is perfectly groundless. Can there be a rational principle in you, and not also in the Universe of which you are a part? Marcus Aurelius asks. The rational principle is the life in all things, the soul, as has been said, of all things.

The Rational Principle.

"But what is this rational principle? It is the principle of unity, and it expresses itself in the order of Nature and in the social order. Order and law, together with that adjustment of means to ends which makes order possible, are its manifestations. It is on the high value which he sets on the social order, and on the political activity which is designed to maintain it, that Marcus Aurelius differs from other teachers of the same school. He looks upon the whole of civilized mankind as the inhabitants of a single city—the city of Reason. He thinks that the rights of every man are to be respected, because, in every man there is contained the rational principle. We should establish order, not merely for the happy consequences of it, but should create order just for the sake of order, inasmuch as in so doing we are playing a divine part. And so Marcus Aurelius constantly impresses the duty of performing social acts, apart from their benefits, just because they are social.

"The theory of the Stoics was pantheistical, and Marcus was an interpreter of their theory. Pantheism implies that God is present in the world as the animating spirit in a living being. He does not live in any particular quarter of the world. Wherever matter is, there he is. The world could not exist without God, says Pantheism, nor could God exist without the world. Among the consequences to which this theory leads is this: That whatever is, is right; that whatever occurs, being directly worked by God's agency, is good; that there can be no real evil in the world. The apparent evils are called 'the after products of the good'; they are likened to the 'cuttings and shavings in the shop of the carpenter.' But since the whole of God, so to speak, is present in the world just as it is, there can be no real increase in the good.

"From the pantheistic standpoint, then, the attitude prescribed to man is to conform his will to the course of events, to consent consciously to what happens of necessity, and to maintain intact the Divine content that has been poured into his individual life, and into the life of society, to which he belongs. The mot d'ordre of Stoicism, therefore, is 'Hold thine own.' To society collectively, the Stoic says: 'Hold thine own,' so far as the rational principle in thee—that is, the principle of order—is concerned. To the individual he says: 'Hold thine own,' rationally speaking; prevent the rational nature in thee from being submerged by the sense nature. This command applied to society collectively, corresponded exactly with the needs of the world in the days of Marcus Aurelius and to the policy which was forced upon him.

"The task devolving upon the Emperor, a task to which he devoted himself with unremitting assiduity, was to endeavor to preserve intact the empire intrusted to him, that is to say, to preserve civilization, to preserve social order; in this the precepts of his philosophy and his duty as a sovereign coincided perfectly.

Persecution of the Christians.

"And in this connection we may briefly consider what is commonly regarded as the gravest blemish in the life and character of Marcus. I allude to the persecution of the Christians that took place under his reign, in which Justin Martyr perished, and the aged Polycarp and Blandina and others at Lyons. How far these harsh measures were undertaken with the direct knowledge of the Emperor is uncertain. But they were carried out in his name and under cover of his authority. Considering that he was called the saintliest of pagans and the most benevolent of men, this seems inexplicable.

"It can be explained, however, if we bear in mind what has just been set forth, namely, the supreme importance which he attached to the preservation of the social order as a rational order for men, and of the State as the guardian of that order. Now, the Christians not only refused to recognize the religion of the Roman State, but they had no true regard for the State itself. They were confirmed individualists, each seeking the salvation of his own soul, little recking the collective interests of the Commonwealth. It was at this point that Marcus Aurelius felt himself repelled from them; yes, not only repelled personally, but he looked upon them as a disruptive force endangering the State from within, just as the barbarians endangered it from without.

"But that he should have gone to such extreme lengths in his dealings with them, that, I think, is due to a curious fact of which Marcus Aurelius is by no means the only example. So did Thomas More persecute the Lutherans. So did Plato pronounce the death penalty against atheists. So do we find in the New Testament, side by side with the sweet and tender precepts of the Gospel, the terrible doctrine of everlasting punishment. It is precisely the highest idealists of whom mention is made in history, who, when they were touched to the quick, when the things which they hold most precious and essential to the good of mankind were denied, were actually capable of passing the harshest judgments on those whom they regarded as the enemies of the human race, and sometimes of following up these judgments with the most relentless acts."

The lecturer then discussed the Stoic philosophy at some length, dwelling upon its merits and defects as viewed from the standpoint of modern thought.

"The value of Stoicism shines out preeminently," he said, "in the period of life and in the situations in which our watchword must be 'To bear and to forbear'; the period of young manhood, especially, or adolescence, when the blood runs hot and swift in the veins, when the passions are aroused, and the craving for the indulgence of natural instincts is intense. Then the Stoic maxim, 'Forbear,' comes home to us with kindly saving influence. For young men nothing can be better in order to steel their wills than constant study of the Stoic writers.

"And the situations in which Stoicism helps us are those which call for fortitude. When bodily pain or suffering becomes so engrossing that we are in danger of becoming wholly occupied with it, or with the expectation of it, and find it more and more difficult to assert ourselves against it, we need to be put on our mettle to be made to realize that there is a fund of mental strength in us which enables us to set our face like flint against the pain."

In conclusion, Prof. Adler read a number of sayings of Marcus Aurelius, which he said had a particular value from the original and fresh way in which they arrived at the point of conclusion.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADES.

Father Malone Denounces Them, and Says the Altar Is the Place to Celebrate His Memory.

The parishioners of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburg, were surprised yesterday morning, when the venerable rector of the church, Father Sylvester Malone, announced to his congregation at the 9 o'clock service that he was greatly opposed, both as a Catholic and a native of Ireland, to the civic demonstrations, parades, and banquets which will be held in the various cities throughout the country on Thursday next, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick, the patron saint of the Irish race. In speaking on the subject, Father Malone said, in part:

"The Catholic Church glories in the name of St. Patrick, who was one of the most remarkable saints in its history. To-day you will find the spirit of St. Patrick among the people of this country. The same may be said in Ireland, even in the districts where Protestant spirit leads. He was not the hero or martyr of any particular race, but a saint who converted a pagan isle into the folds of Christianity. He worked great miracles, but we must honor his memory in church, and not outside. At the altar of God you should perpetuate his memory. This is the proper place. The name of this illustrious saint of the Church should not be dragged in the dust of the streets of our cities or in banquet halls.

"This manner of honoring St. Patrick is not consistent with the life of the great saint and cannot add glory to his history. He was self-sacrificing, and devoted his time during life to the generous assistance of others. Therefore St. Patrick belongs to the Church and not to parading societies, a mistake which is unfortunately made. The promoters of these ideas are misleading and forget his true character. His name should be sacred. The more I reflect upon it the greater his memory becomes to me. His memory is not always kept up with the honor which belongs to him."

Father Malone's remarks were the subject of much comment in all parts of Brooklyn yesterday. While some of the Irish race were bitter in their denunciation of Father Malone, the more conservative praised the remarks of the priest.

AN OLD WILLIAMSBURG CHURCH.

Anniversary Celebration at South Second Street M. E. Church.

The congregation of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. A. H. Wyatt is pastor, yesterday celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of its foundation with special services in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

At the morning service the Rev. L. Johnson preached, and the Wesleyan evangelists who have been holding evangelistic services in that church for five weeks took part in the services. At the afternoon service the Rev. Mr. Goff of the Willett Street Church addressed the Sunday school children, and at 6:30 the Epworth League meeting was led by Mr. B. S. Hutching of the First Methodist Episcopal Church Chapter. An hour later the members of neighboring churches took part in the night service.

The church society was organized in 1806 on the Jamaica Turnpike, which is now North Second Street, and the present church edifice was erected in 1836. All the other Williamsburg Methodist churches sprung from the South Second Street Church, which, when it was organized, was known as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsburg.

TROUBLES OF THEOSOPHISTS.

The Tingley Faction Formally Declared to be in Rebellion.

The Theosophical Society of America last night repudiated Katherine A. Tingley. The meeting was held in the society's rooms, at 64 Madison Avenue, A. H. Spencer presiding. About seventy-five persons were present. Formal repudiations of Mrs. Tingley were recorded as coming from Houston, Texas; Yonkers, Providence, R. I.; Colorado Springs, Howell, Mass., and other sequestered municipalities.

Mr. Spencer triumphantly read extracts from a letter from Mme. Blavatsky, written in 1891, predicting "disturbances" in 1898, and Mrs. J. W. L. Keightley of London made an address urging theosophic autonomy. Mrs. J. H. Percy denounced the Tingley faction as rebels.

JEWISH SCHOOL UNION.

Purim Social Meeting Held at Tuxedo Hall—Address by Dr. Jastrow.

A Purim social reunion of the Jewish Religious School Union of New York was held last night at Tuxedo Hall. The event of the evening was an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow of Philadelphia on the book of Esther.

At the conclusion of Dr. Jastrow's address a literary and musical programme was rendered. The musical section included songs by Miss Kaliska and Miss Witkowski, recitations by the Misses Hyman, and a piano solo by Miss Solomon, all of which were well received. Then followed an impromptu discussion, in which the officers and members of the school union took part, as to means and methods of perfecting the religious work of the school.

Lectures, model lessons, &c., are given regularly under the auspices of the union, which aims to raise the standard and increase the efficiency of the work of the Jewish religious schools in this city. The officers of the union are: President—Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University; Vice Presidents—Dr. K. Kohler, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, and Miss Julia Richmond, editor of Helpful Thoughts, a Jewish Sunday school weekly published in this city; Secretary—The Rev. Stephen S. Wise.

WINIFREDA'S MAIDEN TRIP.

The New English Ship Arrives Here from London.

The new steamship Winifreda of the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from London. She will ply on the company's recently inaugurated passenger and freight service between New York and London.

The Winifreda is a sister ship to the Boadicea, Alexandria, and Victoria, which are already in the service, and she was built by Harlan & Wolf at Belfast. She is 6,835 tons gross, and registers 4,428 tons net. She is fitted with the latest improvements, and has accommodation for about 100 saloon passengers. She has great cargo-carrying capacity, and stalls for several hundred head of cattle, horses, and sheep.

THE ATTACK ON T. P. VARNEY.

Camden's Ex-City Clerk Seriously Hurt—Arrests May Follow.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 13.—T. P. Varney, the retiring City Clerk, who was beaten and thrown out of the Council Chamber on Friday afternoon by followers of the Committee of One Hundred, when the transfer of the Municipal Government occurred, is in a serious condition. His physicians say he has been injured internally, and they have grave fears as to the result.

No arrests have been made, but Mr. Varney's friends are busy gathering evidence for the prosecution of the ringleader of the assault.

Spring 1898.

Millinery Opening,

Monday & Tuesday,

March 14th & 15th,

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LYMAN ABBOTT'S SERMON

The Preacher Attacks the Work of Buddhist Missionaries in America.

ORIENTALISM CAN ADD NOTHING

It Offers for Christ, He Says, a Nirvana, the Rest of a Grave, and an Endless Sleep.

Dr. Lyman Abbott continued last night in Plymouth Church his series of sermons on St. Paul. He spoke of the epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians, and took occasion to attack Buddhism and Mohammedanism, referring to the work of the Buddhist missionaries. He first showed that Oriental philosophy had entered the early Church, and that Paul combatted its growth in these epistles. Applying the argument of the epistles to the present day, he said:

"In our own time Oriental philosophy has again come to Christian lands. We have had missionaries preaching it among us, and there is something that we have to learn from them, for we must not forget, as we have often forgotten, that Christianity was born in the region midway between the Orient and the Occident. We must not forget that we are Occidentalists, and perhaps have seen Christianity only in part. We must remember that all our creeds and confessions represent in Christianity but certain Occidental phases of Christianity. The Apostles' creed, primitive Christianity; the creed of Pius IX., Roman Catholic Christianity; the Westminster Confession of Faith, Calvinistic Christianity; the Thirty-nine Articles, Anglican Christianity, and even the writings and sermons of Maurice, Bushnell, Brooks, and Beecher new theology Christianity.

"Mozoomdar has taught us that there is a conception of Christianity which we, with our definitions and sharp lines and our precise thinking, have not been able to comprehend, and if these missionaries from the Far East shall compel us to re-examine our Christianity, re-examine the character and life of Christ, not in the light of our creeds, but in the light of the larger knowledge of the nineteenth century, they will render us a service.

"But, on the other hand, if we meet this philosophy in the spirit of Paul, we shall not meet it as those who say, 'We can take something from Orientalism and something from Christianity and amalgamate them and out of them get a universal religion.' Christianity is absolutely exclusive, because absolutely inclusive. There is but one God—not a Jehovah and a Jupiter and an Odin and a Thor—one God. And there is one Lord Jesus Christ—not a Confucius and a Socrates and a Siddartha and a Mohammed and a Joe Smith and a Jesus Christ. To accept Christianity is to accept Him as the one sole Messiah of the world. Jesus Christ is the world's Saviour, not the Saviour of the Hebrew race, not the Saviour of Christian people while other people are to be saved by their own religions in other ways.

"Christianity is exclusive because inclusive. I think it is Maurice who has said, 'Christianity has in it all that is best and true in other religions.' Religion has four questions to answer: First, what is God? Second, what is man? Third, what is the relation between God and man? Fourth, what is the life which man is to live when he understands that relation?

"Christianity answers, God is a righteous, loving, helpful Father to the whole human race. What is man? Man is in the image of God. If he is not, he fails of being a man. What is the relation between God and man? It is the relationship of the most intimate fellowship that the human soul can conceive, one life dwelling in the other life and filling the other life full of its own fullness. What life is man to live? Just such a life as Christ lived, with all the splendor of sacrifice, all the magnificent heroism, all the enduring patience.

"What has Orientalism to add to that? Its reincarnation is but a travesty on the life in a nobler and more spiritual scheme. And for the eternal life which the Lord Jesus Christ offers, and for the rest which comes from fullness of life, it offers a Nirvana, the rest of a grave, and an endless sleep."

CHARGED CASH WITH MURDER.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Told the Police the Prisoner Struck His Mother.

On testimony given by a fifteen-year-old boy Brooklyn detectives last night arrested Thomas Cash on a charge of murdering the boy's mother. Cash is a machinist, and lived at 413 Warren Street, Brooklyn, with Mrs. Elizabeth Nening. He is twenty-five years old, and the woman, who had three children, was ten years his senior. Her husband left her four years ago, and she met Cash a year later.

A quarrel arose yesterday morning over the price of a pair of overalls. Cash remarked to Charles Kuhn, a nephew of Mrs. Nening, that he could get a good pair for 75 cents. Mrs. Nening said she could get a good pair for 50, whereupon Cash became angry and said that if she got any fifty-cent overalls he would tear them up. Hot words followed, and finally Cash, making a rush at the woman, struck her under the heart with his fist. She staggered into a closet and fell unconscious on the floor.

She never recovered consciousness. Dr. Louis Bishop of 338 Ninth Street was sent for, but the woman was dead when he arrived. At the time of the assault there were in the room besides Kuhn and Cash Mrs. Nening's three children, her sister, Mrs. Annie Steger, and the latter's son, Augustus. None of these people gave any information about the assault. Dr. Bishop found a mark under her heart. He could get no information about the circumstances until 7 o'clock, when Daniel Nening got a chance to see him privately and told him the story. Dr. Bishop notified the police, and Detectives Rorke and Roberts made the arrest.

Cash asserts that he rushed at the woman and caught hold of her hands to prevent her from scratching him. He denies that he struck her. The other witnesses say they saw him rush forward and seize her hands, but claim that they did not see him strike her, and do not know whether he did or not.

"Into the Woods My Master Went."

"Reader" and others who have inquired as to the author of the lines quoted by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson in his first sermon at the Broadway Tabernacle March 6, beginning "Into the woods my Master went," are informed that they are to be found in a poem by Sidney Lanier, the Georgia poet.

Don't trust the pranky days of March.

Buy a Spring Overcoat.

Ours are short, but not so short that they look as if you'd outgrown them; large enough though to allow for growing—twice as big.

That's the style, and you always get style here; wear, too; and your money back, if you want it. Medium lengths, of course.

$15 to $35 are the prices.

1898 Spring hats are ready.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A REMARKABLE STOWAWAY.

He Was Born in Barbados, Is Black, and Can Speak a Great Variety of Languages.

No one at the Barge Office doubts that Joseph Badmore would be able to scrape together a living in this country, but as he has no money and no friends, and came as a stowaway, he will have to go back to Barbados, whence he came on the good bark Mary C. Hale. Joseph's parents were born in Africa, as one can easily believe who beholds Joseph, for he is as black as the ace of spades. His hair is crinkly, his lips as thick as blubber, and his chin retreating. No one would take him to be a linguist and an individual of varied attainments, but he is. He has been a rover for twelve years. He thinks he is now forty-five years old, but he doesn't know just when he was born.

He went to sea twelve years ago, but he has not remained at sea all of the time since. When he first signed seaman's articles he could talk only Spanish. He rested a while in Germany, and while there picked up German and Russian. Then he went to Holland and got a good smattering of Dutch. A sojourn in Italy made him proficient in the language of that sunny land. His French is Parisian, he having learned it in the capital. To sea he went again, and at Singapore he learned to talk with the Malays in their own language, and at Madras he caught the language of the coolies, and he claims a smattering, too, of Chinese—enough to be understood. At Algiers he "studied" Turkish and Arabic, and in Japan, Japanese. He drifted back to Germany and found Polish easy, and then, in Copenhagen, he finished off his linguistic education by mastering the Scandivanian languages.

That he really had a smattering of all these tongues was attested by the corps of interpreters in the Immigration Bureau. He was able to talk to any of them, but they admitted that to get a really creditable account of himself from himself, the best results could only be obtained by the full corps of interpreters.

Of course, Joseph had to make a living while studying languages ashore. He secured a job from Hagenbeck in Copenhagen and became an assistant liontamer. In Berlin he was exhibited as a wild man from somewhere, and a big ring was inserted between the nostrils of his nose, which is about one and one-half inches wide. In London, where his travels also took him, he got a job again as a liontamer. Some months ago a vessel he had shipped in at a European port was wrecked off the coast of Brazil. He was thrown up with the drift on to the beach, and, pursuing his drifting habit, he drifted back to his birthplace in Barbados.

Barbados was dull. He fell in with some of the crew of the American bark and they thought it would be fun to have him aboard. He could sing and put up a pretty good vaudeville entertainment all by himself, the entertainment including mimicry of the noises made by the various wild beasts with which he had become familiar in circus shows.

They helped him to hide away beneath the starboard boat, and after the bark was under way one of the crew announced his feigned surprise by calling out that there was "a new coon aboard."

He turned in and worked with the crew, but that doesn't help him with the immigration authorities.

QUARANTINE KEPT BUSY.

Forty-two Vessels In on Saturday Kept the Officers Moving.

Old hands at the Quarantine Station on Staten Island had not done talking yesterday over the unusual work of the day before. Saturday was the tenth anniversary of the great blizzard, when, owing to the terrific snowstorm, not a single vessel reached Quarantine for twenty-four hours. Saturday not less than forty-two vessels arrived between sunrise and sunset, and the Narrows were crowded with coastwise vessels entering and leaving port.

The enormous fleet subject to quarantine inspection kept the Health Officer and his staff hustling. From sunrise to noon thirty-six vessels were inspected. The scene in the Upper Bay between Quarantine and Robbin's Reef was an animated one, and reminded ancient marines at Quarantine of former years, when such scenes were of daily occurrence, but in those days vessels were more numerous, for one reason, that they were smaller.

The fog which had laid an embargo on shipping was responsible for the arrival of so many vessels at once on Saturday. Of the incoming fleet, twelve were steamers, three were ships, sixteen were barks, one was a brig, and ten were schooners. They were from all quarters of the globe, most of them bringing full cargoes of general merchandise.

Accident to a Cyclist in Brooklyn.

William Anderson, twenty-four years old, of 913 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, while riding along Bushwick Avenue on a bicycle yesterday, ran into a milk wagon at Conway Street and received injuries which may cause death. When the driver saw what had happened he whipped up his horse and succeeded in getting away. In the meantime Anderson, who was unconscious, was carried into a store and an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital was summoned. It was found that besides concussion of the brain the bicyclist had received internal injuries. He was removed to his home.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The Distinguished Star,
ROBERT HILLIARD,
IN "THE LITTLEST GIRL."
RUSSELL BROTHERS, MARY NORMAN, MONTGOMERY AND STONE, LETTA AND MINNI, O'BRIEN AND HAVEL, LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, 40 OTHER STARS.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2
LAST 3 WEEKS.
JOHN DREW
in the Highly Successful Comedy,
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES.
This morning at 11—French Revolution.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
50TH SOUVENIR NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 28
WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM., 50c. MAT. SAT.
YOUSOUF, CHARMION,
RITCHIE, ROGERS BROS., and others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. AGNES SORMA.
Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat. Mat., "Doll's House." (Nora) Thurs., Fri., Sat. Ev. "Maiden's Dream."

Amusements.

DALY'S EVENINGS, 8:15. MATIN
Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50,
To-night, Last Time
THE COUNTRY G
MISS REHAN AS P
And last Time: LILLI-T
To-morrow and Every Even
(for this week only,) Sherid
SCHOOL FOR SCAND
Miss Rehan-Lady Tea
Only Matinées,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDA
Next Monday, special revival
THE GEISHA,
with an extraordinary cast.

DALY'S THEATRE.
THE PASSION PLAY! THE PASSION PLAY
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Monday, Wed., Thurs., and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Tuesday and Friday Afternoons, at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy.
Reserved Seats, $1. General Admission, 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. ......Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
....LAST 3 WEEKS....Every Evening, 8:15....
THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE.
—SECOND MONTH—
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED
G. P. Serviss's Series.
4 mornings at 11 and
Two Afternoons at 3.
Mon. at 11, "Spain"; Tues., (11,) "Peter the Great"; Thurs., (11,) "Napoleon"; Sat. 11, "The Alps"; Wed. aft. at 3, "The Rhine"; Friday aft. at 3, "Paris."
April 11, "The Moth and the Flame," by C. Fitch.

LYCEUM THEATRE. This aft. and to-morrow aft. at 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces two more appearances in New York of RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.
Monday: A Lecture, "The Second Coming of the Ideal;" Tuesday: Readings from his poems and prose fancies. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., at box office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
AUCTION SALE OF BOXES & SEATS
In aid of the New York Journal's
Maine Monument Fund
Will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House
THIS AFTERNOON AT 4.
AUCTIONEERS:
Wm. H. Crane, J. H. Hackett, J. E. Dodson, J. W. Keller, Abe Hummel, Peter F. Dailey, Sam Bernard, Dave Warfield, Jno. T. Kelly, Chas. J. Ross, Louis Mann, Jeff De Angelis, F. M. Ware, Emanuel Friend.
Regimental Band Concert at 3:30 P. M.
The Benefit takes place at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday, March 20.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
Conductor:
THEODORE THOMAS.
Soloist:
MME. NORDICA.
Last New York Appearance this Season.
Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office, Schuberth's, Tyson's.
Wednesday Afternoon, March 16, at 2:15.
Soloist: YSAYE.
Saturday Afternoon, March 19, at 2:15.
Soloist: JOSEF HOFMANN.
Last Appearance with Orchestra.
Next Hofmann Recital, Carnegie Hall, March 24.

Chickering & Sons' Grand Concerts.
CHICKERING HALL,
This Afternoon, at 3.
Chamber Music Concert
by
Prof. Franz Rummel
and
The Richard Arnold String Sextet,
and
Mr. E. SCHECK............Clarinette
Mr. H. DUTSCHKE............Horn
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1.00. On sale at box office, Chickering Hall.
CHICKERING PIANO USED.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th.
MILITARY BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT.
Championship in Bicycle and Athletic Events, 8 to 9 each night. Exhibition of daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT. LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C," 2d Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Batteries, N. G. N. Y., and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1, $1.50. Tickets now on sale. Doors open at 7:30 P. M. Commences at 8 o'clock.

Carnegie Hall. Fifth Season.
MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
Second Concert, Thursday Evg., March 17, at 8:30.
FRANK DAMROSCH............Musical Director.
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Works by Orlando di Lasso, Vittoria, Bortnyansky, Cornelius, Brahms, Othegraven, Cesar Cui. Handel Concerto for 4 Violins, arranged for String Orchestra by Bachrich.
Res. Seats (50 cts. to $2) and Boxes at Box Office.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
4th Month CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
SINBAD.
OVER 100 PEOPLE.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25-50-75-- Wed. Matinée, 25c. Sat. Matinée, 25 & 50c.
IN PREPARATION—MARITANA—IN ENGLISH.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY.
Only version of this sublime drama authorized by Thomas A. Edison.
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
New Programme Cinematograph Views.
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager.
To-night! Return for two weeks only of
MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH
IN
FIRST WEEK, (Every Eve.)..MARY STUART.
SAT. MATINEE (only time)- AS YOU LIKE IT.
MODJESKA AS...........ROSALIND
Commencing Mar. 21—Modjeska as Lady Macbeth.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle, Selina Fetter, Al Leech and 3 Rosebuds, Brothers Damm, Eckert and Berg, Miriam Lawrence, Carlotta Stubenrand, 3 Angela Sisters, Al Grant, and others.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 33d St. MATS. WED. & SAT.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Professional Matinée Thursday, March 17th.
Souvenirs, 50th Performance, Tuesday, March 22.

BIJOU LAST WEEK. THIS IS SMITH NIGHT.
AMERICAN FLAG SOFA CUSHIONS.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS, Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. Manuf'd by Gorman. Mch. 21, 150th Perf.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
5TH MONTH. Grander than ever,
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8.
A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH.
Preceded Nightly, 8:30, Matinées, 2:15,
ANNIE RUSSELL IN DANGERFIELD '95.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2
LAST WEEK. A Normandy Wedding.
MARCH 21 RICE'S NEW MONTE CARLO

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT "SWEET INNISCARRA"
Xtra Mat. Thursday, St. Patrick's Day.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MAY IRWIN in THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL. Ever'g, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.

COLUMBUS. HOYT'S MILK WHITE FLAG

LAST 2 WEEKS! CASINO! 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 23. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 12.	2,169,843
Same week last year	734,781
Stocks to date this year	22,045,942
Corresponding date last year	7,912,869

Bonds for the week	$13,619,450
Same week last year	6,812,948
Bonds to date this year	214,698,510
Corresponding date last year	93,579,338

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@3; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

WAR TIME PRICES.

How Stocks Fluctuated at the Time of the Great Rebellion—The Virginius Affair.

In view of current war predictions—however unwarranted they may be—interest attaches to the story of what the stock market did and how it acted at the time of the civil war.

The present generation in Wall Street knows nothing of war nor of its effects on security prices. Only a handful of the men now active in the Street can remember the exciting four years of the rebellion and the stock markets of that period. Only about seventeen of the present members of the Stock Exchange were members in 1861, and of these only eleven were in the board prior to the outbreak of the war. About forty more now holding seats joined during the war period. These men may recollect the prices and movements of those days, but the younger members know of them only by hearsay.

Business in the Fifties.

A glance back at the volume of business that was transacted on 'Change in the latter part of the fifties shows that the first board sales of a fairly active day comprised 11,939 shares of railroad stocks, 330 shares of miscellaneous stocks, 59 shares of bank stocks, 105 stock rights, $23,500 worth of railroad bonds and $14,000 of State bonds, a grand total of 12,433 shares of stocks and $37,500 in bonds. In the last board there were traded in 587 shares of railroad stocks, 10 shares of miscellaneous stocks, and $7,000 State bonds. Thus the total for the day was 13,030 shares of stocks and $44,500 bonds. There is no need to compare these totals with the dealings at the present time other than to say that as much is now done in a few seconds as was then considered a fair day's business.

In like manner the names of the stocks dealt in at the beginning of the war are unfamiliar to the present generation except where, through reorganizations, the roads have gone back to their old titles. New York and Erie, after becoming the New York, Lake Erie and Western, is now the Erie. There was a Hudson River Railroad then as well as a New York Central. Reading was on the list, just as at present, but it has had other titles since. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Cleveland and Toledo have been absorbed by other systems. The Canton Company was then a prominent speculative property, but it is no longer on the list. Pennsylvania Coal was also active, but a sale of it now is a rarity. The Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien was a forerunner of the St. Paul. Toledo and Wabash is now the Wabash, but has also borne the title of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. Burlington and Rock Island were not the important properties they have since become, but they were speculatively active.

Just Before the War.

The prices prevailing along at the end of the fifties show Pacific Mail selling at 66¾, Delaware and Hudson at 107, New York Central at 73¾, Erie at 17⅝, Harlem at 6, Reading at 54¾, Michigan Southern at 19¼, Panama at 94½, Illinois Central at 87, Cleveland and Toledo at 41½, Rock Island at 71½. These prices prevailed before the election of President Lincoln.

The markets at the beginning of 1860 were comparatively strong, but after the first few months there was a gradual drop, and when, in the latter part of the year, it was apparent that a struggle be- [illegible]

Lackawanna was selling at 54 in January, 1860, and at 99 in June; December, however, saw its price down to 70.

In fact nearly all the low prices of the year were made at its close. New Jersey Central sold at 98 in January, rose to 120 in June, and fell back to 100 in November. Pennsylvania Coal, after selling at 88¼ in May, dropped to 73½ in December; Burlington rose from 40 in January to 92¾ in September, and fell off to 60 in December. Delaware and Hudson's highest price of the year was 101½, in May, an advance from 89¼ in January, yet before the end of 1860 it was selling at 80. Cumberland Coal preferred ended the year about 8, a decline from 17½ in August. Pacific Mail was at 107½ in April, but in November its price was 70. New York Central rose from 70⅛ in February to 92⅛ in September, but in December had fallen to 69. New York and Erie, from 8⅛ in January, advanced to 43 in October, and reacted to 24 in December. Harlem was quoted at 8 in March, 1860, and at 24 in September, but it was at just half this price in December. Reading rose from 36¾ in January to 49¼ in August, but declined to 29½ in December. Michigan Central, after selling at 35 in January, touched 73½ in August, and in December had fallen to 41. Michigan Southern, from 5 in February, rose to 25 in August, but the greater part of the gain was lost, as in December it sold at 10½. Rock Island advanced from 61 in January to 84¼ in August, with a decline to 42½ in December.

After the Fighting Began.

With the opening of the war there was a further decline in some stocks, but the tendency of the markets showed that the conflict had been to some extent discounted. Before the end of 1861 a recovery had come about which brought prices back to where they were at the end of 1860, and in many instances higher figures were made. The following table gives the prices at which stocks sold at the close of 1860, their highest and lowest in 1861, and the prevailing prices at the close of that year:

	Low, Dec. 1860.	High. 1861.	Low. 1861.	Close 1861.
Burlington	60	98½	51	51
Cleveland & Pittsburg	8½	17	6½	17
Cleveland & Toledo	20	38⅝	20½	36¼
Cleve., Col. & Cin.	87	110⅝	90	102
Cumberland Coal pf.	8	9¾	4	4⅝
Del. & Hudson	80	92	80	84
Harlem	12	17	9¼	13
Lackawanna	70	91½	65	65
Michigan Central	41	61½	40	50¼
Michigan Southern	10½	20½	10¾	19⅝
New York Central	69	81¼	68	80⅝
New York & Erie	24	40½	17	23¾
New Jersey Central	105	116	108	114
Pacific Mail	74¾	100	50	95¼
Panama	107	121	97½	105
Reading	29½	47⅝	29½	30⅛
Rock Island	42½	62	34	54½

As a rule the highest prices in the year 1861 were made before the firing on Fort Sumter, and the lowest prices just after that event. There were some exceptions to this, but not many.

The Second Year of the War.

In the following year the market advanced, nearly all the lowest prices being made in its first two months and the highest prices at its end.

Delaware and Hudson rose from 84¼ in January, 1862, to 119 in December; Pacific Mail, from 92 in January to 137 in December; Erie, from 31⅝ in January to 65¼ in October; Harlem, from 11⅞ in February to 25⅛ in October; Reading, from 35 in January to 79 in October; Michigan Central, from 19 in January to 47 in October; Panama, from 110 in January to 170 in December; Rock Island, from 50 in January to 85½ in October; Burlington, from 61 in April to 119 in December, and Lackawanna, from 80 in April to 130 in December.

Prices in 1863.

The year 1863 saw a further boom in prices, but much of the speculation centred in the shares of the Harlem Railroad, which was given a franchise to lay tracks on Broadway. This privilege was not carried out, an injunction preventing the completion of the deal. The stock, however, previous to the latter development, rose from 27½ in January to 179 in August, dropping nearly 100 per cent. in the next two months to 80, and winding up the year but little higher.

New high prices were made by nearly all stocks during this excitement, and the war was lost sight of in the fever of speculation. Delaware and Hudson sold at 171 in December, 1863, rising from [illegible] in January. Pacific Mail was at [illegible] been at 136¼. Reading sold at 128 in October, an advance from 77½ in January. Michigan Central rose from 91 in January to 128¾ in October, Cleveland and Pittsburg, from 56½ in January to 115 in October; Rock Island, from 82¼ in January to 123½ in December; Burlington, from 99 in January to 131 in October; Northwest, from 16 in January to 50½ in November; Lackawanna, from 130 in January to 198 in December.

The Harlem Corner.

The year 1864 was famous for the "Harlem corner," which took place in June.

During the sharp advance of the previous year there had been much selling of the stock "short," and in the slump that followed the high prices, fortunes were reaped by the bears. When, in the beginning of 1864, the stock again began to show strength, these selling tactics were resumed, but Commodore Vanderbilt had been quietly absorbing the floating supply, and the bears in their effort to obtain stock for deliveries had to go into the open market and bid against each other. The price, which in January was 86⅛, was run up to 285 in June. As a result of this occurrence the stock was left completely alone for the rest of the year, not a share of it being openly traded in on the Exchange. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago also advanced sharply from 82¾ in January to 152¾ in April.

The whole market indicated that the end of the war was believed to be near at hand. Even in those days Wall Street had a habit of discounting coming events, and just as the war itself had been speculated upon so the traders began now to advance prices on the belief that with the termination of the struggle a vast improvement would set in.

How far the advance would have been carried but for the Harlem corner can only be surmised. The latter had a most disastrous effect on prices, and as the gold excitement reached its highest point at this time, the two combined to unsettle prices. A decline began which carried prices far below what they had been for a long time previous.

Preceding the Harlem corner and during that time the general list reached phenomenal prices. Delaware and Hudson rose from 174 in January to 254 in April, Pacific Mail, from 219 in January to 302 in June; New York Central, from 130 in January to 145 in March; Michigan Central, from 118¾ in January to 157 in April; Panama, from 200 in January to 300 in July, and Illinois Central, from 112 in January to 138 in April. Rock Island early in January sold at 122⅞, and before the end of the month advanced to 149⅝. Burlington rose from 118 in January to 149 in April, Northwest, from 45½ in January to 77 in April, and Lackawanna, from 195 in January to 265 in September.

Lincoln's Assassination.

The natural effect of Gen. Lee's surrender in April, 1865, was nullified by the National calamity which almost immediately followed in the assassination of President Lincoln. Low prices were made about this time, and it was not until the last of the year that a better feeling obtained in the stock market. The course of prices is perhaps best shown in the following table, giving the highest prices reached in 1864, those of the reaction which followed, where stocks sold after the conclusion of the war, and where they were selling at the end of 1865:

	High. 1864.	Reaction. 1864-5.	High. 1865.	Last 1865.
Burlington	149	100	130	115
Del. & Hudson	254	133	151	145
Erie	126	44¼	98½	97
Hudson River	164	88	114½	109¼
Illinois Central	138	90	138¾	134
Lackawanna	265	265	175	175
Michigan Central	157	90½	117	117
Michigan Southern	118⅝	49⅞	84½	76½
Northwest	88	20	39⅝	37⅝
Panama	300	200	270	240
Pacific Mail	325	215	240	220
Reading	165	88	118⅝	117¼
Rock Island	149⅝	85¼	118⅜	108⅝
Toledo & Wabash	75½	30	55	48

The Government Credit.

The Government debt before the beginning of the war was nominal, and there were only three issues of Government bonds in existence in 1860, the 6s of 1868, the 5s of 1865, and the 5s of 1874. The first named sold at 109½ in May, 1860, and the 5s of 1874 at 108⅝ in June. In December, when the political excitement was at its height, and with a further issue of bonds expected, the 6s [illegible] 89. In 1861 the 6s of 1881 were dealt in for the first time in February, selling at about 93¼, but with the outbreak of the war they fell to 83 in June and advanced to 95¾ in October. The other issues followed practically the same course.

Governments continued to show strength during 1862, the 6s of 1881 reaching 107¼ in June; in 1863 they sold at 110¼ in November; in 1864 at 118 in December, this latter being their highest price until long after the war was over.

State Bonds.

State securities were seriously affected in war times. Ohio 6s of 1886 fell from 106¾ in June, 1860, to 87 in December, 1861; Kentucky 6s from 106¾ in June, 1860, to 65 in April, 1861; Illinois 6s of 1879, from 106½ in September, 1860, to 75 in June, 1861; Michigan 6s from 106 in June, 1860, to 77 in December, 1861; Tennessee 6s from 93 in June, 1860, to 34¼ in June, 1861; Virginia 6s from 95 in March, 1860, to 36 in April, 1861; North Carolina 6s from 100 in September, 1860, to 44 in June, 1861; Missouri 6s from 84⅛ in June, 1860, to 35 in May, 1861; Louisiana 6s from 99½ in October, 1860, to 45 in May, 1861.

From 1863 to 1865 the issues of a number of the States were practically unsalable.

The Speculation in Gold.

One of the greatest speculations during war times was in gold. It came about through the suspension of specie payments by the banks at the close of 1861. The first premium was paid on the precious metal in January, 1862, and the range for that month was from 101¾ to 103¾. On Feb. 25 an issue of legal tenders to the extent of $150,000,000 was authorized by Congress, and on July 11 a similar amount was again authorized. Postal and other United States stamps were legalized as currency. In February, 1862, the premium on gold rose to 104¾, but did not get above this until in June, when 109½ was paid. In July the premium had risen to 120⅛, and by the end of the year was up to 134. In March, 1863, a further issue of $150,000,000 in United States legal tenders was authorized by Congress and an issue of $50,000 notes of a fractional character to replace postal and other stamps. The premium on gold rose in 1863 from 133⅝ in January to 172½ in February. The premium fell back to 139 in March, 1863, but rose to 154¾ in May, gradually dropping to 122½ in August, and again rising to 156¾ in October. In May, 1864, the premium was 190 and in July of that year the highest point of the gold speculation was reached, when the premium was 285.

This price was made in what was known as the gold boom, Congress having in June passed the Gold bill, and sales were no longer made on the Stock Exchange. The premium continued high during the remainder of 1864, but in 1865 it gradually receded.

This speculation continued well on into the seventies. On Nov. 6, 1873, the price of gold fell to 106⅛, which was the lowest price touched since 1862.

At the close of the war the United States notes outstanding were $428,160,569 and fractional currency, $26,057,469.

The Virginius Affair.

Of late considerable reference has been made to the Virginius incident in 1873, the talk of war with Spain at that time being as widespread and as aggressive as it is now.

It will be recalled that the steamer Virginius was used by the Cuban Junta in New York to carry supplies to the insurgents in the first Cuban war for independence. About Oct. 4, 1873, she cleared for the port of Curacao, carrying American papers and flying the American flag. She touched at several ports, among them being Kingston, Jamaica. Shortly after leaving this place she sprung a leak and was compelled to put into the port of Camüt for repairs.

She set sail again on Oct. 30, having on board 155 persons, including a crew of 55. While between the islands of Cuba and Jamaica she was given chase by the Spanish warship Tornado and captured after several shots had been fired over her. Her American colors were hauled down by the Spanish, the vessel taken to Cuba, and the passengers thrown into prison. Her Captain and crew were kept upon the Tornado, and after a drumhead court-martial four of them were shot in the back on Nov. 7, their heads

Continued on Page [illegible].

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

Range for Year 1898.		Closing Sat. March 12.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Week Ending March 12.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Mar 12, 1898.
Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd.		Sales for Week Ending March 12, [illegible]		Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
[illegible] Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	100	103	— 3	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	†Mch. 1, '98.	$3	100	103	100	100	150	1,605
[illegible] Jan. 10.	16 Mch 12.	16	16¾	— 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100			16¾	17¼	16	16¼	12	2,055
[illegible]	67½ Mch 12.	66	67	— 4	American Cotton Oil preferred	19,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	70	71½	67½	67½	57	1,423
[illegible]	127½ Jan. 8.	120	125	—	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	127	127	126	126	112	47
[illegible]	6¾ Jan. 20.	6¾	7	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000			7¼	7¾	6¾	7	12¾	2,240
[illegible] Feb. 17.	17½ Mch 12.	17½	18¼	— 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000			19½	19½	17½	17½	34½	[illegible]
[illegible]	121¼ Mch 12.	121½	121¾	— 6¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	128¾	128¾	120¾	121¼	116¾	285,35[illegible]
[illegible]	110 Feb. 21.	110	111	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	111	112	110¾	110¾	105½	1,548
[illegible] Feb. 11.	89 Mch 8.	...	90	—	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	90	90	89	89	88	240
[illegible] Mch 10.	88¾ Jan. 24.	91	91½	+ ¾	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	89	95	88	91¼	78¾	93,64[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 26.	112	115	— 3¼	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	112	113	112¾	113	107½	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 8.	*11¾ Jan. 19.	11¾	13	— 1	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			12	12	12	12	10	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	34	34½	— 3	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35	35	34	34	24	1,105
13¾ Feb. 7.	10¾ Feb. 24.	10¾	10⅞	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			11	11¾	10½	10¾	13	9,058
33¾ Feb. 8.	22¾ Mch 12.	23	23¼	— 4	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	119,657,300			25	26¾	22¾	23	23¼	35,235
[illegible] Feb. 2.	12¾ Jan. 25.	15¼	16¼	— 3	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	17	17¾	15¾	15¾	16¼	5,645
[illegible] Feb. 2.	5¾ Jan. 10.	5¾	6½	— ¾	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			6	6¾	6	6¾	...	500
[illegible] Jan. 21.	2¾ Mch 12.	2¾	3	— ¾	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3	3	2¾	2¾	10¼	9,985
[illegible] Mch 9.	*105 Mch 9.	105	107	—	Boston Air Line preferred	1,426,000	Oct., '97.	2	105	105	105	105	...	85
[illegible] Feb. 18.	35 Mch 12.	35	35½	— 4¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			38¾	40	35	35½	21	57,608
[illegible] Jan. 24.	111 Mch 12.	111	112¾	— 5½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	115¾	115¾	111	111	99¼	3,345
[illegible] Jan. 3.	3½ Feb. 28.	4½	5	— ¾	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000			5½	5½	4½	4½	—	450
30½ Jan. 6.	25 Mch 12.	20	30	— 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			25	25	25	25	—	250
*[illegible] Jan. 10.	*65 Mch 10.	...	—	—	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	65	65	65	65	—	7
57¾ Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	44¾	45½	— 3¾	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	47	48¾	44½	44¾	48¾	5,007
[illegible] Jan. 20.	80 Mch 12.	78¾	79¾	— 5	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	84¼	85¾	80	80	...	3,900
*14¾ Feb. 5.	11¾ Jan. 4.	11	12	— ¾	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	12	12	12	12	10¼	260
[illegible] Feb. 1.	17¾ Mch 7.	17¾	17⅞	— 2¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500			18¾	20¼	17¾	17¾	17¾	21,140
[illegible] Jan. 5.	*155 Mch 11.	150	157	—	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	[illegible]	158	155	155	166	143
103¾ Feb. 11.	86¾ Mch 12.	86¾	87	— 6¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,023,300	Dec. 15, '97.	1	91	93¼	86¾	86¾	77¾	190,276
[illegible] Feb. 1.	51¼ Mch 12.	50¼	...	—	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800			54¼	54¼	51¼	51¼	45	800
112¾ Feb. 1.	103 Jan. 7.	103	105	—	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	107	107	103	103	—	560
16¾ Jan. 8.	9½ Feb. 24.	9¾	10	— ½	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245			10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾	—	7,167
10¾ Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7	8	— ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8	8	7¾	7¾	—	600
32½ Jan. 22.	26 Mch 7.	25	27	— 3	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,833,750			26	26	25	25	—	405
97¾ Jan. 12.	85¾ Mch 12.	85¾	86¼	— 6¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	90¾	92¾	85¾	85¾	75¼	211,872
149¾ Feb. 16.	142½ Jan. 3.	143½	145	— 3¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	[illegible]0,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	146¾	146	144	144	137	2,508
130¾ Feb. 11.	113¾ Mch 12.	114	114¾	— 6¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,883	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	118	120¼	113¾	114¼	108¼	18,060
*176 Mch 2.	168 Jan. 3.	...	...	—	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,338,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	175	175	175	175	...	170
94¼ Jan. 28.	80¼ Mch 12.	80¾	80¾	— 5	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	83	85¾	80¼	80¾	68¾	69,900
9¾ Mch 3.	4¾ Jan. 3.	7¼	7¾	— 2	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾	—	1,027
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	26¾	27¾	— 2¾	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	—	2,165
38¾ Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	25¾	25¾	— 4¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,825	Aug., '93.	1½	29¾	29¾	25	25¼	30½	4,440
87 Feb. 1.	77½ Mch 9.	...	...	—	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1½	77½	77½	77½	77½	...	125
19¼ Jan. 12.	12¾ Mch 12.	12¾	13	— ¾	Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			13¼	13¾	12¾	12¾	...	4,580
[illegible] Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	17½	19	— 3	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000			19½	20	17	17	21	1,610
7¾ Jan. 13.	5 Feb. 24.	5	6	— 1¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000			5¾	5¾	5½	5½	4¾	500
8¾ Feb. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	5½	6	— ½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			6¾	6¾	6	6	4½	1,500
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	16½	25	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	20	20	20	20	...	50
196¾ Jan. 25.	174½ Mch 12.	175	177	— 7¼	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	179	182¼	174½	174½	157¾	10,418
37¾ Jan. 24.	29¾ Mch 10.	—	30	— ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	30	30	29¾	30	...	686
91 Feb. 15.	85 Jan. 7.	—	89	—	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	87	87	87	87	—	262
114½ Feb. 8.	106 Mch 12.	106½	108	— 4	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	108½	110	106	108	109¾	3,056
159 Feb. 5.	150 Mch 11.	...	150	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000			150¾	150¼	150	150	154½	500
52¾ Feb. 9.	42¾ Mch 12.	43	43¼	— 4	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44	45¾	42¾	43	40	5,690
[illegible] Feb. 2.	11 Feb. 24.	10	13	—	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000			11	11	11	11	—	100
[illegible] Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 2.	—	—	— 1¾	Detroit Gas	4,000,000			56¼	56½	56¼	56¾	—	400
[illegible] Mch 11.	65¾ Mch 11.	—	—	—	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000			65¾	66	65¾	66	...	300
[illegible] Jan. 20.	127½ Jan. 8.	...	...	—	Edison Electric Ill. of New York	7,[illegible]8,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	130	130	130	130	106	10
[illegible] Feb. 1.	12¾ Mch 7.	12	12½	— 1	Erie	100,000,000			12¾	13	12¾	12¾	14¼	2,785
[illegible] Feb. 11.	33 Mch 12.	33½	33¾	— 4½	Erie first preferred	30,000,000			35	35¾	33	33	32¾	6,535
21¾ Feb. 11.	17 Mch 7.	16½	18¾	— 1¾	Erie second preferred	1,600,000			17½	17¾	17	17	18	650
14¾ Feb. 14.	10 Mch 12.	9¾	11½	—	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,398,200			11¾	12	10	10	...	400
28 Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	—	—	—	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000			28	28	21	21	4½	28
39¾ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	29¾	30	— 1¾	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	31	33¼	29¼	30	35	13,001
162 Feb. 24.	130 Jan. 12.	146½	152	— 6	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	152	152	150	150	—	500
36¾ Feb. 15.	26½ Mch 12.	25	29	— 4¼	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			28¼	30¾	26¼	26½	—	3,760
*47 Mch 2.	44 Feb. 1.	44	48	—	Homestake	18,650,600	Feb. 25, '98.	25c	47	47	47	47	—	10
108¾ Jan. 31.	97¼ Mch 12.	97¼	98	— 2¾	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	98	100¼	97½	97½	93¼	6,763
55¾ Jan. 29.	45 Mch 12.	...	45	— 2	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	45½	48	45	45	33¼	925
9¾ Jan. 13.	7¼ Mch 12.	7	7½	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,457,425			7¾	7¾	7½	7½	6½	650
35 Jan. 8.	26 Mch 12.	26	27	— 4½	Iowa Central preferred	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	29¾	29¾	26	26	25	600
24½ Feb. 10.	19¾ Feb. 26.	19	20¾	— 1½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,863,000			21	21¼	19½	19½	...	1,000
48 Jan. 19.	39 Mch 12.	40	40½	— 3	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	40¾	42	39	39	24¼	2,620
94¼ Jan. 14.	85 Mch 12.	86	87	—	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	85	85	85	85	78	115
18¾ Feb. 1.	13 Mch 12.	12½	13	— 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			14	14	13	13	17½	840
76¾ Feb. 8.	68 Mch 12.	65	66	— 1¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	68	69¼	68	68	68½	475
194¾ Jan. 29.	170¾ Jan. 4.	180	185	— 6½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	190	190	185	185	170	2,979
50 Feb. 4.	40 Jan. 20.	38	50	—	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48	48	45	45	45	60
60½ Jan. 31.	45½ Mch 12.	45¾	46¼	— 7	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	50½	51¾	45½	46	49¾	52,545
120¾ Jan. 14.	94¾ Mch 12.	95	95½	— 7¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	99	103¾	94¾	95¼	85½	119,639
145½ Feb. 10.	140 Mch 9.	...	...		Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	140	140	140	140	—	100
171½ Feb. 14.	128¼ Jan. 4.	135½	136	— 10½	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	141	145½	135	135¾	—	46,064
6¾ Jan. 8.	5½ Mch 12.	5¼	6¼		Mexican Central	47,909,100			5½	5½	5½	5½	...	200
114¾ Feb. 8.	99½ Mch 12.	99½	100½	— 7½	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105	105½	99½	99½	97	4,061
30¾ Feb. 15.	24 Mch 11.	22	25	— 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			26¾	26¼	24	24	...	800
89¾ Feb. 15.	*85 Feb. 24.	81	84	—	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,509,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	86	86	86	86	77	68
7 Jan. 5.	6½ Mch 11.	...	...	—	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Ste. Marie	14,000,000			7	7	6½	6½	...	200
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	60	64	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	60	63	60	61	48	2,316
14¾ Jan. 26.	10¼ Mch 12.	10¼	10¾	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,456,000			11¼	11¼	10¼	10¼	13¼	1,805
41 Jan. 28.	28¾ Mch 12.	28¾	29	— 6¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33½	35¼	28¾	28¾	31¼	14,401
35¾ Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	22¾	23¼	— 4	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	25	27	22	22¼	20¾	26,499
32½ Feb. 7.	27 Feb. 24.	26½	28	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	27	28¼	27	28¼	21	340
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	161	163	—	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	171	171	171	171	165	160
37¾ Jan. 7.	27¾ Mch 12.	27¼	27½	— 3¾	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	29¼	31¾	27¼	27¾	25¼	4,231
109½ Feb. 10.	102¾ Mch 8.	101½	102½	— 3¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	103¾	104	102¾	102¾	91¼	1,869
19 Jan. 14.	*16¾ Mch 2.	...	16	— 1¼	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	16½	16¾	16½	16½	13	100
98¼ Jan. 8.	89 Feb. 24.	89¼	89¾	— 3¾	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	91	93¾	89¾	89¾	94¼	14,460
119¾ Jan. 28.	105¾ Jan. 3.	108	108½	— 5¾	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	110	113	107¾	108	98¾	67,624
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	185	187	—	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	187½	187½	186	186	174¾	110
15¾ Jan. 31.	11¾ Mch 12.	11½	11¾	—	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			12	12	11¾	11¾	13¾	250
40¼ Jan. 29.	30 Mch 7.	30	30½	— 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000			30	30	30	30	31	600
13 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	11	13		New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000			12	12	12	12	9	10
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	28	28¾	— 6¼	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	28	30½	28	28¼	25¾	1,010
17 Feb. 7.	*13¼ Mch 7.	11	14		Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			13½	14	13¾	13¾	14¼	146
56¾ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	42¾	43	— 5	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	44½	46¾	42½	42½	26¼	15,885
6¾ Feb. 17.	4¾ Jan. 15.	5	5¼	— ¾	North American	39,733,600			5½	5¾	5½	5½	4¼	9,890
28¾ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	20¼	20¾	— 2¼	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			20¾	23	20¼	20¼	13¾	55,273
69 Jan. 31.	56¾ Mch 12.	57¾	57¾	— 4¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	60	61¾	56¾	57¾	37¾	111,027
*3¾ Feb. 10.	*3 Mch 8.	3	5	—	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	3	3	3	3	10	30
18¾ Feb. 2.	14 Mch 12.	13¾	14¼	— 1¼	Ontario & Western	58,118,982			15	15	14	14	15	12,343
30¼ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	23¾	25	— 1¼	Oregon Improvement, fifth installment paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	25¼	25¾	25	25¾	...	1,200
54¼ Feb. 1.	35¼ Jan. 7.	42½	48	— 4½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000			45½	45½	45¼	45½	40½	200
72½ Jan. 20.	67½ Mch 11.	65	70	— ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000			67½	67½	67½	67½	...	138
33¾ Feb. 17.	19¾ Jan. 3.	26¼	30	— 1	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600			27	30¼	27	29	...	1,970
32¾ Feb. 4.	22¼ Mch 12.	22½	22¼	— 4¼	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	26	26¾	22¼	22¼	26¾	9,457
120¾ Feb. 7.	110¾ Mch 12.	111	111½	— 4¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	115	115½	110¾	111¼	...	12,626
99½ Feb. 11.	87¾ Mch 12.	88¼	88¾	— 3¾	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	91	92½	87¾	88	77¾	67,117
46½ Feb. 7.	38¾ Jan. 5.	42½	48	— 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827			43¼	44	41¼	42¾	13	8,850
71 Feb. 7.	62 Mch 10.	56	61	— 5	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	64	64½	62	62	...	1,220
189¾ Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	165	166	— 11¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	175	176	165	165¼	161	3,275
23¾ Jan. 6.	15¾ Mch 12.	15¾	15¾	— 2¾	**Reading**	69,900,000			17¾	19	15¾	15¾	...	14,940
54¾ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	36¼	36¾	— 6	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			41	41¼	36	36	...	28,224
29 Jan. 6.	19½ Mch 12.	*19¼	19½	— 2¾	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			21¼	22¾	19¼	19¼	...	3,378
*123 Jan. 4.	*120½ Feb. 14.	118	121	— ½	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	121½	121½	121½	121½	116	100
8¾ Feb. 11.	5½ Mch 7.	5½	6¼	— ¾	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000			5½	6	5½	6	...	850
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	46	48	— 1¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	46½	50	46¼	46¼	...	1,996
22¾ Feb. 10.	15 Mch 11.	14	16	— 1¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,430,000			17	17	15	15	...	607
7¾ Jan. 8.	6¾ Mch 12.	6½	7	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000			7	7	6¾	6¾	5	955
58½ Feb. 7.	52½ Mch 12.	54	54½	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	55½	57¼	52½	54	40¼	4,467
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	23¼	24	— 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,000,000			24½	26	23½	23¼	14¾	3,150
11 Jan. 27.	7¾ Mch 12.	7¾	8¼	— 2½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			8¾	9½	7¾	7¾	10¾	1,065
138 Mch 5.	*121½ Jan. 6.	128	135	— 6	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1¼	132	132	132	132	118	200
79 Feb. [illegible]	65 Mch 12.	65	66	— 5¼	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	70	70½	65	65	60¾	7,673
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	150	155	— 5	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	150	150	150	150	140½	100
22 Jan. 12.	15¾ Mch 12.	15	16	— 2¼	Southern Pacific	70,096,100			17	17	15¾	15¾	14¾	1,600
9¾ Feb. 10.	7½ Mch 12.	7½	7¾	— ¾	Southern Railway	120,000,000			8⅛	8½	7½	7¾	9¼	5,075
33¼ Feb. 11.	24¾ Mch 12.	24¾	25	— 2¾	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	27	27¾	24¾	24¾	28¼	18,325
5¾ Feb. 16.	3½ Jan. 3.	3½	—	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			3½	3¾	3½	3½	9¾	1,508
26½ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	16¾	17¼	— 3¼	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	19¼	20¼	17	17	28¾	9,543
12¾ Feb. 15.	8¾ Mch 12.	8¾	9	— 1¾	Texas Pacific	38,710,900			9¾	10¼	8¾	8¾	9¼	7,980
194½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	174	175	— 10¼	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	175	180	172½	174	160	1,430
22¾ Feb. 25.	17 Mch 12.	16½	17	— 3¾	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			17¼	19¾	17	17	—	3,048
63¾ Feb. 2.	45¾ Mch 12.	47¼	47½	— 4½	Union Pacific Railway preferred	59,250,000			49	52	45¾	47¼	—	127,047
36¼ Feb. 2.	23 Mch 12.	23½	24	— 4½	Union Pacific, all instalments paid	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	3½	26	27¾	23	23½	—	40,890
10¼ Feb. 18.	6¾ Mch 12.	6¾	7	— 1¾	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182			8¼	8¾	6¾	6¾	...	14,913
*49 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	38	42		United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	44	44	40	40	38	150
7¾ Feb. 5.	5¼ Mch 12.	5¼	6	— 1	United States Leather	61,509,900			6½	6¾	5¼	5¼	8¾	2,521
67 Jan. 31.	56½ Mch 12.	56½	57	— 4¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	60½	60¾	56½	56½	60¼	10,920
21¾ Feb. 15.	14¼ Mch 12.	14	15	— 2¾	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16½	17	14¼	14¼	16½	2,470
74¾ Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	59½	60	— 7	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	65½	66¾	60	60	65½	3,980
7¾ Jan. 12.	6½ Feb. 24.	6¾	6¾	—	**Wabash**	28,000,000			6¼	6½	6¼	6½	6¼	480
19¾ Jan. 13.	14¼ Mch 7.	15¾	15¾	— ¾	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			14¾	15¾	14¼	15	15¾	8,890
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120		Wells-Fargo Express	8,000 000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115	119	115	119	101	36
102 Jan. 8.	93 Mch 12.	...	...	— 4¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	96¾	96¾	93	93	...	1,400
8 Jan. 13.	7½ Jan. 5.	7½	9		Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, '97.	2	7½	7½	7½	7½	...	300
95¾ Jan. 10.	83¾ Mch 12.	84	84¾	— 2¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	85	87½	83¾	84¾	84¾	28,871
3¾ Jan. 11.	1¾ Mch 12.	1¾	2¼	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't. paid	15,000,000			2¼	2¾	1¾	2	...	4,045
16 Jan. 12.	9¾ Mch 12.	9¾	11	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	4,500,000	May 15, '94.	2	10½	10¾	9¾	9¾	...	840
3¾ Jan. 17.	1½ Mch 10.	1¾	2¼	— ¾	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000			1¾	1¾	1½	1½	...	360

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds. ‡Sale buyer 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g March 12.$13,773,000

BONDS.	Week Ending March 12, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106¼	106¼	106	106	17
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	69	69	67	67	3
American Tobacco scrip	80	82½	80	81	65
Ann Arbor 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	27
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	89	90¼	86⅝	86½	1,003½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	57	58⅝	54⅝	54⅝	1,937½
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	82½	82½	80	80	22
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94	94	93	93½	35
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112¼	112½	112	112¼	20
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	96	96	96	96	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	106	107¼	106	107	24
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109	109¼	15
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	39½	39½	36½	36½	60
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	13	13	12	12	14
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90	88	88½	55
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	113	112	112	11
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	113¼	113¼	112	112	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	78⅝	78⅝	76	76	194
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	115½	115½	113½	114	87
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy conv. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115	115	115	12
Chic., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	95¾	95¾	70
Chi. & East Ill. 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	105¾	106	104	104	18
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	85	85	80	80	21
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	103	103	100	100	11
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	84½	84½	83	83	16
Chi. & West Indiana general 6s	119	119	118	118	4
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, C., W. & M. 4s	90	90	90	90	6
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	4
Cleve., Cin., C. & Ind. Con. 7s	132	132	132	132	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	98	98	98	98	8
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. paid	17½	18	17½	18	23
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	63½	63½	63	63	16
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $65 pd.	75¼	75¼	74½	74½	14
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	118	118	117	117	10
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	90	92	90	92	22
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	110	110	110	110	10
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	5
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	107¾	106	107¾	2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	107	107	105	105	11
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	110¾	110¾	109½	110	16
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100	100	99½	99½	8
Erie Consolidated 7s	143	143	142	142	21
Erie prior lien 4s	88	90	86½	86½	73
Erie general lien 3-4s	70	70½	69	69	47
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Fort. St. Union Depot 1st 4½s	105	105	105	105	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	69	70	69	69	12
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	58	58	58	58	5
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	37	37	35	35	9
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	90	92	90	92	3
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	31
General Electric debenture 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	27
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Hannibal & St. Jo consol. 7s	120½	120½	119	119	4
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	79½	79½	79	79	23
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	115	115	115	115	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	1
International & Great Northern 2d 4½-5s	84	84	81	81	56½
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	50	50	50	50	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80	80	80	80	3
Kansas City P. & Gulf 1st 5s	78½	79	78½	79	24
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	98	102	98	100	655
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87½	88¼	86	86	94
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	59½	60⅝	58	58	175
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	81	81	80	80	2
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	10
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	45	45	45	45	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	101	102	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116½	116½	115½	115½	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	8
Lake Shore 1st coupon 7s	110	110	110	110	2
Lake Shore consol. 1s, registered	109	109	109	109	8
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	119	119	119	119	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	119	119	119	119	1
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	104½	103	103	83
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	118½	118½	117	117	31
Long Dock 6s	137	137	137	137	4
Long Island consolidated 5s	120	120	120	120	4
Louisville Railway 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	10
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103	108	103	108	2
Louisville & Nashville gen. mtge. 6s	117	119	117	119	6
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	2
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	95	95	95	95	20
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	87	87	85	85½	32
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113	113	112	112	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94	94	94	94	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116½	116½	116	116	6
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	110	110½	109½	109½	221
Mexican International consol. 4s	71¼	72	71½	71½	146
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, 1013, consol.	122	122	122	122	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	95	95⅝	94	94½	119
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	64	64	64	64	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	13
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	76½	76½	75½	76½	24
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104¼	4
National Starch Manufacturing Co. 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	9
New York Central deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	108	108	108	108	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	3
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	109½	109½	109½	109½	6
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	98	98	97	97¼	19
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	91	91	91	91	6
New York, Sus. & West. 2d, 4½s	90	90	90	90	5
New York, Sus. & Western rfdg. 5s	107	107	105	105	7
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111	111	5
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	80	80	78½	78½	89
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	59⅝	60	57½	58	457½
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117	117	115½	115½	6
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Northern Pacific prior lien, 4s	94½	95	93½	93½	112
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	105⅝	106	105⅝	105⅝	49
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102¼	102	102	30
Northwest sinking fund 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Northwest 25-year debentures	109½	109½	109	109	8
Northwest gold 7s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Northwest sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10
Northwest sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933, reg.	117	117	117	117	10
Northwest gold 7s, registered	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Northwest extension 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Ohio & Miss. 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	105	105	105	105	1
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	2
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	55	56⅝	51	51½	58
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	105	108	105	108	33
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	100	101	100	100	58
Oregon Short Line 6s	123	123	120	120⅝	28
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	47½	47½	45½	45½	12
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	64	65	60	60	57½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	94½	94½	94	94	60
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112½	112½	112	112	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st, t. r.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	81	81	81	81	15
Reading general 4s	81½	82⅝	79⅝	80	311
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	81	82	79	79	52
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Rock Island 6s, coupon	130	130	130	130	1
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	492
Rock Island 5s, registered	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105⅝	49
Rock Island debenture 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	39
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	70	70	70	70	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	88	90	88	89	70
St. L., K. & N. St. Charles Bridge 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	73	73	72½	73	14
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B.	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	102	102	101½	101½	37
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	72⅝	73½	72⅝	72	16
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	23	23	22	23	21
St. L., Vandalia & Terre Haute 2d gtd. 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	115	115	115	115	19
St. Paul consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	10
St. Paul 1st Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141	4
St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11

BONDS.

BONDS.	Week ending March 12, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	105	105	105	105	13
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	117	117	115	115	3
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107½	107½	107	107	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	99	99	99	99	44
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	58	59½	58	58	120
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s	87	87	86	86	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	95	95	94	94	12
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	30
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¼	108¼	108	108	31
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	103	104	102¾	104	44
Southern Railway 5s	90	90⅝	88	88	153
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12	12	12	12	24
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	56	56	51	51	13
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98¼	98¼	98	98	32
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	84	84	84	84	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	99½	99½	96½	96½	69
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	33	33⅞	29½	29½	464
Third Avenue 5s	123½	123½	123	123	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	72	72	70	70	10
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	84	84	82⅞	82⅞	9
Union Pacific new 4s	91½	92¾	89½	89¾	3,138
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	53½	56	51	51	477
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stpd., gtd	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	107½	107½	104½	104½	39
Wabash debenture series B.	22½	22½	22½	22½	3
Wabash 2d 5s	77	77¼	75	75	84
West Shore gtd. 4s	109⅝	110	109	109	50½
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	109⅛	109⅛	108	108	6½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	51	52½	51	52	85
Western New York & Penn. income 5s	13½	13½	13½	13½	10
Western Union coll. trust 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Western Union debenture 7s, '75, regist'd	105	105	105	105	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie improvement 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, trust rects	101¾	101¾	101	101	7
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	18
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	39	40	36	36	142
Total sales					$13,619,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	109⅝	111	109⅝	110½	21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	122½	123	122½	123	28
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122½	123⅜	121⅜	121⅜	74
United States 5s, coupon	111¾	111¾	111½	111¾	22
United States currency 6s, 1899	103	103	103	103	2
Total sales					$145,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

Alabama, Class A	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	89	89	89	89	3
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	69	69	69	69	4
Total sales,					$9,000
Grand total					$13,773,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	109⅝	Mch. 8	110½	Mch. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	113	Feb. 25	113	Mch. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	122⅛	Mch. 8	121⅜	Mch. 12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	122	Mch. 8	123⅜	Mch. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	111¼	Mch. 9	111¾	Mch. 11
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 9
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	69	Mch. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅞	Oct. 9
Alabama, Class B	104⅞	July 26
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
United States 2s reg	98¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	290	Mar. 11	283	Jan. 28	290	Mar. 11
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27
Central National	162	Nov. 23
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19
Columbia	170	May 10
East River	140	Nov. 26
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Metropolis	475	April 21
New York	240	Dec. 6
New York County	800	March 23
Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Republic	159	Aug. 17
Seaboard	170	July 19
State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Third National	85	March 14

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
Alice	.85	.85	.85	.85	200
Anaconda	.41	.41	.38	.38	2,900
Belcher	.28	.28	.28	.28	100
Best & Bel.	.40	.40	.40	.40	300
Breece	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Con. C. & Va.	.85	.85	.70	.70	440
C. & C. Creek	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
C. Cr. Cons.	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,000
Gould & Cur.	.15	.20	.15	.20	300
Hale & Nor.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Mollie Gibson	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Mt. Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,000
Ophir	.50	.50	.50	.50	300
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.05	.06	1,500
Potosi	.22	.22	.21	.22	1,500
Portland	.77	.81	.76	.81	800
Savage	.27	.27	.25	.25	600
Small Hopes	.90	.90	.90	.90	700
Standard	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75	300
Utah	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,000
Yel. Jacket	.26	.30	.26	.30	1,500
Total sales					19,340

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02⅜	18,200
Am. Flag	.17	.17	.16¼	.16¼	5,100
Anaconda	.34¾	.38	.33	.33	3,500
Anchoria	.93	.93½	.86	.89	3,000
Can. Ball	.004½	.004½	.003⅝	.003⅝	82,000
Cr. Cr. Con.	.10¼	.10½	.09	.09½	15,500
Elkton	.83½	.84	.77	.78½	3,400
Garfield Gr.	.06½	.06⅝	.06	.06⅝	3,900
Gold Magnet	.004	.006½	.004	.007	352,000
Gold. Fleece	.45	.46⅝	.42	.43	6,100
Isabella	.23	.23	.19½	.21½	21,100
Jefferson	.05	.05¼	.04½	.05¼	25,000
Justine	.04¼	.06	.03⅞	.03⅞	84,750
Lillie	.74½	.75½	.74	.75	3,100
Miami	.39	.39	.39	.39	580
Mol. Gibson	.21½	.21½	.20¼	.20¼	6,500
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13¼	.12½	.12½	10,500
Old Gold	.005	.005	.004½	.005	4,000
Pilgrim	.004½	.005	.004½	.005	4,000
Portland	.76½	.77¼	.75	.76	4,200
Red Mount.	.08	.08	.08	.08	3,000
Rocky Mt.	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
St. F. Car.	2.75	2.87½	2.62½	2.87½	900
Sentinel	.008½	.009	.004½	.009	377,000
Tamarack	.005	.006	.004½	.004½	5,000
Union	.12½	.13	.10½	.10½	15,200
Work	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½	14,500
Yukon	.11½	.13½	.11	.13½	3,900
Total sales					[illegible]

[illegible] Stock Exchange, Week Ending [illegible]

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
A[illegible] 1st [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 20	[illegible]	Jan 20	[illegible]	Jan 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 14	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 3	89⅝	Mar 12	[illegible]	Mar 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. adjustment g. 4s, [illegible]	64½	Feb 10	54½	Mar 12	54½	Mar 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific income	½	Jan 7	½	Jan 7	½	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Feb., 96	..	..
Atlanta & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	96	Feb 16	95	Jan 5	96	Feb 19	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	112½	Jan 29	117	Mar 4	109	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	80	Jan 12	98	Mar 3	..	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	75	Dec 16,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	96½	Feb 12	90	Jan 25	96½	Feb 15	..	97
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102	May 1, 97	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
B. & O. S.W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 8	9½	Feb 8	9½	Feb 8	..	..
Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 93	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	95	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., con 7s, 1898	106⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	105	Mar 9	105	Mar 9	..	105
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	80	83
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	82⅝	Mar 3	82½	Mar 10	80	88
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	92	Feb 25	93½	Mar 11	..	94
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	106	Feb 25	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	121	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	106	Mar 9	107	Mar 10	106	107
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109	Mar 11	109¼	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	107⅛	Mar 10	107⅛	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	91½	Feb 23	91½	Feb 23	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	116⅝	Feb 21	116⅝	Feb 21	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	88	Feb 25	88⅝	Mar 10	86	89
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36½	Mar 12	36½	Mar 12	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	12	Mar 10	12	Mar 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅝	Feb 2	104⅛	Jan 4	104⅝	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	112	Mar 11	112	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	112	Mar 12	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	100	Jan 8	101½	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 10	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	114	Feb 4	116	Mar 4	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer ctfs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	100½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101¼	Jan 3	103	Feb 28	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102	Mar 12	102	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Jan 21	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	113½	Mar 11	114	Mar 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	76	Mar 12	76	Mar 12	..	78
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103⅝	Jan 7	104⅝	Mar 7	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93½	Jan 24	93½	Jan 24	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz.,Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	99½	Mar 12	99½	Mar 12	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Mar 1	112½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110⅛	Jan 3	111	Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	110½
St. L.,Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104⅝	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jan 5	109⅝	Feb 1	109⅝	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116½	Feb 4	115	Mar 8	115	Mar 11	114½	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 3	107½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	105½	Mar 12	105½	Mar 12	105½	106
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	102	Mar 12	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	99¼	Feb 26	99¼	Mar 4	98¼	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93⅝	Dec 3, 97	95	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95⅝	Mar 10	95⅝	Mar 12	95½	96¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	91	Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 20	119	Mar 9	119	Mar 9	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 8	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	104	Mar 11	104	106
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Mar 11	112	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	..	85
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	100	Mar 12	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St.Paul 1st 7s,$ gold,R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Mar 7	141	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	141	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119⅝	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111¼	Sep 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	118¼	Jan 8	119	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115	Mar 12	115	Mar 12	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115	Feb 24	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	114	Jan 11	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	July 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	112½	Feb 14	112½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104⅝	Jan 10	105	Mar 12	105	105½
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104⅝	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 24	120	123
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	122	Mar 11	122	Mar 11	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar 3	141	Mar 4	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	115½	Mar 8	115½	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	116⅝	Jan 7	118½	Mar 10	118	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅛	Jan 5	117¼	Mar 8	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	109	Mar 11	109	Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108⅝	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	..	116¼
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	No 28, 96	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102	Mar 1	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30, 97	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136	Mar 2	136	Mar 12	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	130	Mar 11	130	Mar 11	130	Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131	Feb 14	131	Feb 14	..	132
Do., ext. and col. 5s. 1934	106⅛	Jan 28	105¼	Jan 6	105⅝	Mar 12	105½	105⅝
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105⅛	Jan 8	105⅝	Mar 10	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅝	Feb 2	105	Mar 1	105⅛	Mar 12	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106½	Jan 10	108⅝	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	135	Mar 4	135	Mar 4	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	131⅝	Jan 11	132	Mar 4	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	132¾	Jan 28	..	..

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi. & W. Ind. [illegible], 1919	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Jly [illegible], 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 17	118	Mar 12	118	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Chicago [illegible] & Trans. 6s	[illegible]	Feb 7	[illegible]	Mar 11	[illegible]	Mar 11	[illegible]	81½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov., 96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct [illegible], 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Mar [illegible],97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110½	Jan 21	111½	Mar 9	[illegible]	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	70	Jan 25	73½	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St.L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	94	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 13	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 13	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col trust g. 4s, 1990	96½	Feb 14	[illegible]	Jan 18	[illegible]	Mar 11	..	96½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Dec 18,97	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 25	90	Mar 10	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	103	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	103	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Feb 19,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78½	Feb 2	73	Jan 22	78	Feb 18	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	105⅝	Jan 25	105½	Mar 5	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	132	Mar 7	132	Mar 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 19	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Col.Mid. Tr.Co. cts., 1st g.6s,assd., 1936	68	Feb 15	63	Mar 8	63	Mar 8	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in.pd.	21½	Jan 7	17½	Mar 8	18	Mar 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$65 paid	77	Mar 5	74½	Mar 12	74½	Mar 12	73	75
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	57	62
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	141½	Jan 31	141½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	118½	Feb 28	118½	Feb 28	118½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	141	Jan 31	142	Feb 21	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅝	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Feb 26	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½	Au 31, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148⅝	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144⅝	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95⅝	Feb 2	89½	Jan 4	92	Mar 8	..	91
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 12	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 8	90	Mar 8	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99	Feb 19	97	Jan 6	98	Mar 8	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107⅝	Mar 9	104	Jan 8	107⅝	Mar 9	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	105	Jan 17	105	Mar 12	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	110½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112⅝	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅝	Feb 11	142	Mar 12	142	Mar 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	137	Mar 11	137	Mar 11	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	..	..
Jefferson RR. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	111	Feb 26	112	Mar 3	109	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	86½	Mar 12	86½	Mar 12	86	86⅝
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	69	Mar 12	69	Mar 12	68½	69½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	115½	Mar 7	114	116½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	89¾	Jan 7	94½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	83	Jan 5	92½	Mar 4	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	69	Mar 7	69	Mar 11	..	68
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	58	Mar 10	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	92	Mar 9	..	..
Georgia & Ala.Ry 1st pf. g.5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23,97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	..	....	..	....	101	Nov 4, 97	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Jan 29	101	Feb 24	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	101½	Jan 27	101½	Mar 9	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	103	Mar 4	103½	Mar 5	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	123	Jan 19	123¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	98	Mar 7	98	Mar 7	98	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	121⅝	Jan 12	123	Feb 18	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	81	Mar 9	81	Mar 10	..	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	50	Mar 10	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	99	Jan 3	100	Mar 9	98	100
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81⅝	Feb 14	78¼	Jan 4	79	Mar 12	..	79
Kings Co. El.,Ser. A, 1st g.5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	45	Mar 10	..	..
Fulton E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	35	Mar 11	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117½	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	115½	Mar 11	..	117½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	102	Feb 15	102	Mar 10	99⅞	102
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	103½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	Dec 22,97	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	108½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 9	109	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	109	Mar 7	109	Mar 10	108	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	119	Jan 6	119	Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	119⅝	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	Mar 11	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅝	Jan 18	103	Mar 12	103	Mar 12	105	105½
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103½	Mar 12	103½	Mar 12	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104⅝	Feb 17	102½	Jan 24	104	Mar 5	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	111	Jan 28	112½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	96¼	Oct 28,97	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 96	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr.Co.cts. for 1st g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117⅝	Jan 17	120	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85¼	Jan 12	89	Feb 28	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	88½	Mar 3	88½	Mar 3	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con.g.5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec 15,97	..	106¼
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Aug 21,97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	105	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 7	103	Mar 11	103	103¼
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120⅝	Jan 6	122	Feb 17	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	115	119
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	117	Jan 3	119	Mar 10	117	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g.6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan, 92	104	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104½	Feb 8	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85	Mar 7	85½	Mar 12	85	86
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	103	Feb 4	104½	Mar 8	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	102⅝	Jan 14	102⅞	Mar 9	..	..
Do., N. & N. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106⅛	Sep 10, 97	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	90	Feb 3	90	Mar 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	95	Mar 10	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	87	Jan 28	89	Mar 11	89	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s, 1930	103	Mar 9	103	Mar 9	103	Mar 9	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	94	Mar 12	94	Mar 12	95	96
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	116	Mar 11	116	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	104¼	Jan 7	104½	Mar 12	104	104½
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	109½	Mar 8	109½	Mar 12	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	120	Feb 25	120	Mar 2	120	121
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	117	Mar 11	118	Mar 10	116	118
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Mar 12	116½	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½	Sep 16, 96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73	Feb 28	70⅝	Feb 10	71½	Mar 12	71	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113⅝	Feb 26	114¼	Mar 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 10	106⅝	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅝	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22,97	135	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼	Feb 1	105	Mar 9	105	Mar 11	104	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	116	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	85⅝	Jan 4	86	Mar 12	86	86⅝
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	58	Mar 12	58	Mar 12	58	59
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s.1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	..	80
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	84¼	Feb 18	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	96⅜	Mar 10	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅛	Feb 15	94	Jan 8	94½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	100	Jan 29	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	64	Mar 12	64	Mar 12	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	103	Feb 26	103	Feb 26	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106	108½
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	104	Feb 28	104	Feb 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	106⅝	Jan 3	108	Feb 8	..	107
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld.grt.g.5s,1931	94⅞	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	89	Mar 11	88	89
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	86	Feb 26	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	75⅝	Mar 10	76½	Mar 11	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	130¾	Mar 1	131	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	104¼	Mar 11	104¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	116⅝	Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116¼	Feb 23	116¼	Feb 23	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	108	Mar 11	108	Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	108	Mar 8	108	Mar 10	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108⅜	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103⅜	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103½	Jan 3	105	Feb 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	109	Jan 4	109	Mar 12	109	109¾
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108	Mar 11	108	Mar 11	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109¼	Feb 24	109½	Mar 8	108	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	109⅛	Jan 27	109⅛	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122½	Mar 4	121¾	122½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	105	Mar 1	105	Mar 7	103	104¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small ctrs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106	Mar 8	..	108
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	97	Mar 7	97¼	Mar 11	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	91	Mar 8	85	90
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110⅝	Feb 2	111	Mar 12	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97½	Mar 9	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	115½	Mar 11	115½	Mar 11	110	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do. registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	93½	Mar 12	93½	Mar 12	93½	94
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	94¼	Mar 2	94¼	Mar 2	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57½	Mar 12	58	Mar 12	57½	58½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107⅝	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	105⅞	Mar 10	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	124½	Feb 7	125½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	120¾	Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	86	Mar 12	84	86
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	78½	Mar 12	78½	Mar 12	..	78½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84⅞	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs.	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½	Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78½	Feb 1	78½	Mar 9	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112⅝	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	108	Mar 8	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	51	Mar 12	51½	Mar 12	..	52
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	De 13, 97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96½	Jan 3	100	Mar 11	99½	100
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	60	Mar 12	..	60
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅝	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	45½	Mar 7	45	47
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112⅝	Jan 3	114	Mar 4	113	115
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93⅝	Jan 4	94	Mar 11	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	120	Mar 9	120⅝	Mar 11	..	..
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	112	Mar 9	112	Mar 9	..	113
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111⅝	Jan 4	113	Feb 11	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112½	Feb 23	111	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd, 4s. 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106⅜	Mar 1	106⅜	Mar 1	106⅜	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Apr 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102⅜	Mar 7	102⅜	Mar 7	102⅜	Mar 7	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27, 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	99½	Jan 24	99½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. &Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	106⅝	Jan 8	108½	Mar 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	81	Mar 10	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	79¾	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	79¾	81
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85⅝	Feb 5	79	Mar 12	79	Mar 12	79	80
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅝	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94⅝	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	70	Mar 7	..	..
St. L.,A.& T.H.1st& ter.g.5s,1914	..	....	..	....	105	Dec 28,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 22,96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	72½	Feb., 96	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	118¾	Feb 15	116	Feb 11	116⅝	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾	Feb 17	115	Jan 6	115	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116⅜	Feb 23	115	Jan 6	116	Mar 4	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	112½	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 8	116¼	Jan 28	118¾	Mar 4	117¾	118¾
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	103¾	Feb 8	101½	Mar 12	101½	Mar 12	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼	Feb 15	93	Jan 7	97¼	Feb 15	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	72	Feb 24	73	Mar 10	..	72
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	95½	Mar 4	89	97
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	73	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30	Feb 3	26	Mar 7	28	Mar 11	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	115	Mar 12	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	108	109½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122⅜	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	120	128
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	123½	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 11	..	107½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	M'r 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99	Mar 10	97	99
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apl 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	109	Feb 10	109	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,96	..	..
San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	94	Mar 8	94	Mar 9	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	103	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95½	Mar 1	92	Jan 4	95¼	Mar 11	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	109½	Jan 14	110	Mar 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	79	Mar 11	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	120½	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	129½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	58	Mar 7	58	Mar 12	57½	59
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	111	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅜	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	Mar 12	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104	Feb 15	100¼	Jan 4	104	Mar 10	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96¼	Mar 12	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	85	Feb 26	85	Mar 2	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108	Mar 11	108	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	88	Mar 12	88	Mar 12	..	88
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106½	Jan 10	107	Mar 2	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	113½	Mar 10	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	109½	Mar 11	110	Mar 11	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 11	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	116	Mar 2	116	Mar 2	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	123	Mar 9	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	95	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 25	103½	Jan 17	105⅛	Mar 4	..	105
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	103½	Mar 7	103½	Mar 7	..	105
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115⅝	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110⅜	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107	Feb 24	107	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾	Feb 8	96½	Mar 12	96½	Mar 12	96	97
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	29½	Mar 12	29	30
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123	Mar 12	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104⅜	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104½	Feb 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	79	Jan 4	80	Mar 11	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	70	Mar 11	70	Mar 11	70	74
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	86	Jan 27	86	Mar 3	..	86
Ulster & Delaware 1st c.g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	103½	Jan 27	103½	Feb 4	..	102
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½	Feb 10	116½	Jan 7	127½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat. cps	126¼	Feb 14	113½	Jan 4	126¼	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898,T.C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	124	Jan 29	115	Jan 5	124	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps.	129¼	Feb 9	116½	Jan 5	129¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	83	Au 31, 97	75	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s,1918	51	Feb 28	51	Feb 28	51	Feb 28	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126¾	Feb 2	111⅞	Jan 3	126	Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	....	..	....	101½	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c.t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr.pd.	50½	Feb 7	43	Jan 3	50½	Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr.Co. cts., ext. s.f. g. 8s,1899	134½	Feb 5	113¾	Jan 4	134½	Feb 5	..	..
Union Pacific Ry. 4s	95⅛	Feb 8	89½	Mar 12	89¾	Mar 12	..	..
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	....	..	....	115¼	Au 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122½	Feb 9	118	Jan 21	122½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng.T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125	Feb 11	112	Jan 12	125	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130½	Feb 15	120	Jan 24	130½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp.	131¼	Feb 18	117	Jan 19	131¼	Feb 18	..	..
Do., T.C. cts., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115⅝	Feb 15	84½	Jan 4	100	Mar 11	95	98
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	93	Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r.	38	Feb 11	32	Feb 25	35	Mar 4	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39	Feb 17	33	Jan 10	35	Feb 26	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s,1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	51	Mar 12	..	52
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	104½	Mar 12	105	105½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82¾	Feb 11	75	Mar 12	75	Mar 12	74½	75
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅞	Jan 12	22½	Mar 11	22½	Mar 11	22	23
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½	Feb 11	99	Jan 4	104½	Feb 11	..	..
St. L., K.C.&N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar12	108½	Mar 12	108	109
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	106	Jan 8	108½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	48	Jan. 8	52	Mar 11	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	13½	Mar 10	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100⅝	Jan 31	101¾	Mar 7	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	77	Nov 1,97	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	62¼	J'ly,96	..	....	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	34	No16,97	..	....	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	36	Mar 12	35	36
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	106	Feb 4	106	Mar 9	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915	77	Feb 14	67	Mar 12	67	Mar 12	..	..
Boston Un. Gas.,tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½	Feb 4	112	Mar 10	112¾	Mar 11	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	96	Mar 8	96	Mar 9	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd.g.5s,1937	106¼	Jan 24	104½	Mar 9	104½	Mar 11	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con.g.6s,1900	100⅛	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	98	Mar 9	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co.gtd.5s,1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 3	81	Feb 11	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co., gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	104	Jan 6	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1936	105½	Feb 10	103	Jan 4	104	Feb 26	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	96	Jan 10	100	Feb 17	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	109½	Mar 1	109½	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	115	Mar 11	115	Mar 11	..	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Ju 23, 97	112½	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd.g.6s,1905	..	....	..	....	107	De 24, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½	Feb 9	100¼	Jan 3	101¼	Mar 12	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95½	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge. Co. 1st sk. fd.g.6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co., deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 23,97	..	..
Jeff'sn & ClearfdCoal&Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919	105½	Jan 31	101	Mar 7	102	Mar 9	102¾	103
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen.g.4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5, 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel sk. fd. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	112	De 29, 97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	106⅝	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	106	Mar 11	105	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g.5s,1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s,1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 16,97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	105	Jan 17	109	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	119½	Feb 19	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Dec., 95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 19,97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	61⅝	Jan 12	51	Mar 12	51	Mar 12	..	..
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	16½	Feb 17	11½	Feb 10	12	Mar 12	..	12
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T.Div. 1st g.6s,1917	86	Feb 23	84	Feb 24	84	Feb 24	..	84
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	87	Jan 31	84	Jan 4	84	Mar 11	..	..
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g.6s,1922	..	....	..	....	81	Nov 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	116	Feb 18	114¾	Jan 7	116	Mar 4	115	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 14	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	....	..	....	106	Sep 30,97	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	111	Jan 14	109	Jan 5	110	Mar 11	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	103	Sep 23,97	..	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 14.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 15.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.

American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.

Buffalo Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.

Chicago City Railway—Books close.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad—Dividend payable.

National Lead Company—Dividend on preferred.

New York Central Railroad—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.

Philadelphia Traction Company—Books close.

Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad—Dividend payable.

Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.

Spirits Distributing Company—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.

Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Books close.

United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.

United States Leather Company—Books close.

Waynesburg and Washington Railroad—Dividend payable.

Welsbach Light Company—Books close.

West Jersey and Seashore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, March 16.

Buffalo Street Railway—Books open.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Consolidated Gas Company—Books open.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books open.

Folmer, Clogg & Company—Special meeting.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad—Books open.

National Lead Company—Books open after dividend on preferred stocks.

New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close.

Standard Oil Company—Books open.

Texas Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.

United States Oil Company—Books open.

Thursday, March 17.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stocks.

Friday, March 18.

Manhattan Elevated Railway Company—Books close.

Metropolitan Street Railway—Special meeting.

Second Avenue Railroad—Special meeting.

Saturday, March 19.

Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close.

Colonial Brewery—Books close for annual meeting.

Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Books close.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54¼@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 10, 1898	£33,625,994	......
March 11, 1897	39,306,054	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 10, 1898	75,678,787	£48,482,300
March 11, 1897	76,556,078	49,085,452
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 10, 1898	33,635,000	17,250,000
March 11 1897	30,200,000	15,558,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 10, 1898	36,906,000	12,483,000
March 11, 1897	30,904,000	12,663,000
SPAIN.		
March 10, 1898	9,560,000	10,870,000
March 11, 1897	8,528,000	10,650,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 10, 1898	2,738,000	6,891,000
March 11, 1897	2,633,000	6,921,000
BELGIUM.		
March 10, 1898	2,898,000	1,447,000
March 11, 1897	2,868,000	1,484,000
Total for the week	£195,036,781	£97,423,300
Total preceding week	193,270,973	96,074,704
Corresponding week last year	191,087,182	96,311,452

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5½ per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England lost £216,460 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.02, became 43.35 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 27,750,000f. gold and 2,025,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84⅜@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.23¾ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94@94 1-16 and 94⅜@94½, and guilders at 39 11-16@39¾ and 39 15-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount@par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	[illegible]	107
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 4s	85	—
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	30	33
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	105	108
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	201
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	185	195
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El., t. r., 1st ass't p'd	8½	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	105	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80	83
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	260	—
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	121	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	103	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	42½	43½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100½	..
Eighth Avenue	315	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	103	107
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s.	51	52
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	13
North Shore Traction pf.	75	78
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	77
Rochester Ry.	16	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	98½	101
Second Avenue stock	165	175
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	..
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	173	176
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102	..
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	114
West Chicago Street	92½	93½
West End, Boston	81	82
West End (Boston) pf.	102½	103½
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	175	180
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	400	405
Central	..	1400
Colonial	197½	202½
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	365
Franklin	232	236
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	460	..
Hamilton	235	240
Kings County	282½	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	152½	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	237½	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	375	..
People's	255	260
Produce Exchange	200	207
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	295
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	295
United States	1175	..
Washington	227½	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	111
Commonwealth	105	109
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	97	103
Farragut	90	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	255	265
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	143	150
Home	193	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	110	115

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	170	180
North River	[illegible]	—
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	180
Rutgers	—	180
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	118	125
Westchester	225	—
Williamsburg City	370	—

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	[illegible]	380
American Exchange	170	173
Astor Place	225	—
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	230
Butchers & Drovers'	—	100
Central	165	175
Chase	460	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	900	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	125	—
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	204	207
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	280	290
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	180	184
Fourteenth Street	150	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	800	..
German-American	115	120
Germania	800	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	..	515
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	230	240
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics & Traders'	..	112
Mercantile	..	168
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	140	146
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	238	242
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	287½	292½
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	96
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	113
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	97	100
Boston & Providence	255	..
Cayuga & Sus.	137½	..
Columbus & Xenia	185	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	129	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	134	..
Little Miami	181	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	168	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	249	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	..
Valley of New York	107	..
Warren	166	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	87½	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	40	44
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	..
American Graphophone	15¼	15½
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15¼	16
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	65	70
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	78	82½
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	48	58
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	[illegible]	—
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	[illegible]	..
Commercial Cable	170	174
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	[illegible]	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	60	67
Diamond Match Company	136	138
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	65	73
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	43	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	88	89
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	[illegible]	98
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	107	—
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	15	16
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	22¼	23
Malt Trust pf.	72	73
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	141	142½
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	..	53
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	21	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	160	..
New York Air Brake	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	153
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	50	55
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Proctor & Gamble pf.	157½	..
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	92	95
Simmons Hardware com.	105	109
Simmons Hardware pf.	115	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	360
Standard Oil	359	360
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	93	96
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	30	32
Union Switch & Signal pref.	50	59
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	..	31½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	163	164½
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	55	55½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	..	109
Bay State Gas inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	102½	103½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	104
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	109½	..
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	74	78
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	94	99
Equitable	215	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison, (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	30	32
New Amsterdam pf.	66	68
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	72	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	114	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	82	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102½	103½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

WAR TIME PRICES.

Continued from Page 1.

cut off, displayed on spikes, and their bodies trampled by horses.

These executions were made with so much indecent haste that the news of the capture of the Virginius had not yet reached Havana or Madrid. The cable was cut by order of the Provincial General, so that no word of the outrage should reach this country. He also for two days refused to respond to the letters of the American representative.

There was much talk of war, but in the end the matter was adjusted by the return of the vessel to the United States and the payment of an indemnity of $80,000 for the lives of the fifty-three persons so ruthlessly put to death.

The Effect on Prices.

Just how much Stock Exchange prices were affected by the Virginius incident it would be impossible to say, as the market had been in a panicky condition since early in the year, due to stringency in the money market. In fact, there had been almost a panic in April, and at that time rates for carrying stocks were quoted as high as ¾ to 1 per cent. a day. Through the Summer a number of firms failed, and so precarious was the condition of financial institutions that the Stock Exchange was ordered closed on the 20th of September and remained with shut doors for ten days. Jay Cooke & Co. had previously failed on the 18th, and it was because of the involved condition of affairs that the Governors of the Exchange took this unprecedented action.

It proved a wise move and doubtless gave many firms a chance to tide over the trying times, but when the Exchange again opened for business the decline in prices was continued. The sharp break in the gold premium, as previously stated, accentuated the critical condition of affairs.

There were many events in this trying year in addition to the monetary stringency and the decline in gold. The New York Central in March secured the Harlem through a lease at 8 per cent. on the stock. In the light of present dividend rates this amount seems great, but the speculators of those days had looked for even more advantageous terms, and after the deal was announced the price fell from 140 to 115. Pacific Mail dropped from 76⅞ in February to 25 in October, the decline being attributed to mismanagement of its affairs. Congress was at the same time investigating the Crédit Mobilier, and Union Pacific's connection with it resulted in a decline in that stock from 39½ in January to 14¾ in November.

Prices were so depressed that the Virginius affair added but a little more fuel to the flames. However, the prices of this never-to-be-forgotten period are worth citing, if only to show just how great were the losses scored. The following table shows where the principal stocks were at the beginning of the year 1873, their highest made in all cases in the first few months, their lowest made generally in October or November, and their prices in December:

	Jan.	High.	Low.	Dec.
Burlington	138½	138½	78	94¼
Northwest	84	85	31½	57⅝
Rock Island	114¼	117⅝	80½	100⅞
Lackawanna	101½	106	79½	104½
Erie	66⅞	69¼	35⅝	47⅞
Harlem	122½	140	90	122½
Hannibal and St. Jo.	50¼	52½	15	28⅝
Illinois Central	126½	128½	90	100½
Lake Shore	97	97⅝	57¼	77½
Michigan Central	110	111	65	72
Milwaukee & St. P.	54½	62¼	21½	42⅝
New Jersey Central	105¼	106½	85	102
New York Central	106⅝	106½	77⅞	99⅝
Pacific of Missouri	60⅛	60½	27½	31⅝
Panama	130	130	77½	111
Union Pacific	39¼	39½	14⅜	32⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅝	75⅝	32⅝	55
Pacific Mail	75½	76⅞	25	42
Del. and Hudson	119½	123	99	116

⁂

In Case of War with Spain.

What effect a declaration of war upon Spain would have on the stock market is a question for argument. There are not a few who believe that in such an event the market would rally, as the worst would then be known and the present suspense ended. They hold that the semi-panicky days which have occurred since the Maine disaster have to some extent discounted a possible outbreak. In opposition to this it is argued that many holders of securities would be frightened into selling, that there would be monetary stringency and forced liquidation.

Hardly a fair comparison can be made between the position of financial affairs during the civil war and at the present time. There were then but 250 members in the Exchange to 1,100 now. Holdings of securities were more concentrated, and there were fewer interests to be protected. Then, too, it was a period of inflation of the currency. Stocks and bonds were at prices low enough to tempt investors and traders to speculate and a few Stock Exchange leaders practically controlled the market. Now, however, [illegible] are held not only by individuals, but by banks, private and public corporations, trust companies, and financial institutions of every character. Active brokerage houses now have clients all over the country, many of them trading on margin, and in a rush to sell, good judgment is often thrown to the winds, and a graver aspect given to affairs than the situation might warrant.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing March 12. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan.,	1898	3½	*186	Feb.	8	*183	Jan.	4	*186 Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	......	Mar. 1,	1898	..	*43	Mar.	5	*43	Mar.	5	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1896	4	..			..			125 Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1,	1897	1	23	Jan.	19	23	Jan.	19	23 Jan. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600			..	..			..			*7½ Dec. 28, 1897
..	64	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1898	1	67¾	Jan.	8	65	Jan.	21	66½ Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	1897	65c	70	Jan.	25	62	Jan.	4	70 Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000				..			..			20¾ Oct. 13, 1897
166	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1,	1898	1¾	..			..			170½ Oct. 2, 1897
..	33	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	11,157,000			..	36⅛	Jan.	28	30	Feb.	25	32 Mar. 1, 1898
20	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B	7,444,190			..	25⅝	Jan.	14	*20	Feb.	21	*20 Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500			..	..			..			*75 Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3,	1898	4	..			..			102½ May 22, 1897
..	45	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1896	1	50¼	Feb.	5	47	Feb.	23	48 Mar. 1, 1898
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1,	1898	1¾	..			..			*167 Dec. 23, 1897
¼	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000			..	⅞	Jan.	28	¾	Jan.	10	⅞ Jan. 28, 1898
1	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000			..	2½	Jan.	7	2½	Jan.	7	2½ Jan. 7, 1898
..	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20,	1897	4	..			..			*80 Dec. 14, 1897
150	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898	2¾	..			..			*162½ May 28, 1897
41	..	Consolidation Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1,	1898	2	*45	Feb.	14	*45	Feb.	14	*45 Mar. 4, 1898
..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			..	13	Jan.	12	12	Jan.	12	*12 Feb. 19, 1898
75	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500			..	..			..			*70 Dec. 31, 1897
2	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			..	..			..			4½ Sept. 16, 1897
4¼	6	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000			..	7⅛	Feb.	5	5⅝	Feb.	24	5⅝ Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1898	1½	111	Feb.	8	106¾	Mar.	5	106¾ Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15,	1897	3	..			..			260 July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb. 15,	1898	1	..			..			75 Oct. 14, 1897
18	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug.,	1893	7½	25	Jan.	7	*20	Feb.	17	*20 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15,	1893	2	43	Jan.	28	40	Jan.	18	43 Jan. 28, 1898
12	16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			..	16¾	Jan.	31	*14	Jan.	22	16½ Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1,	1893	3½	..			..			75 Mar. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898	1½	..			..			*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			..	*32½	Feb.	24	*30	Jan.	7	*32½ Feb. 24, 1898
..	99¾	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15,	1898	1½	92½	Feb.	10	*91	Feb.	24	*91¾ Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1,	1898	1¼	..			..			*94½ Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1,	1898	1½	..			..			*94 Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3,	1898	4	*320	Jan.	5	*320	Jan.	5	*320 Jan. 5, 1898
90	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	2	*94	Feb.	2	*94	Feb.	2	*94 Feb. 18, 1898
6	7½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000			..	*6⅞	Jan.	12	6	Feb.	2	6½ Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	......			..	..			..			4½ Mar. 9, 1897
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000			..	4½	Feb.	8	*2¼	Jan.	26	4½ Feb. 17, 1898
13	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15,	1895	90c	18	Feb.	2	*16¼	Feb.	1	18 Feb. 2, 1898
30	34	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1,	1897	1	34½	Mar.	1	*33	Feb.	7	34½ Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000			..	..			..			1 Aug. 30, 1897
4	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000			..	5¼	Jan.	24	4	Jan.	20	5¼ Jan. 24, 1898
40	50	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3,	1898	2	51	Feb.	2	*50	Feb.	18	*50 Feb. 18, 1898
1	1¼	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000			..	1¼	Feb.	5	1	Feb.	10	1¼ Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893	2	..			..			14 Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7,	1898	1	*54	Jan.	29	*54	Jan.	29	*54 Jan. 29, 1898
50	53	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1898	1½	59¾	Feb.	15	53	Feb.	24	53⅜ Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000			..	..			..			10 Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1,	1898	1	..			..			75 Dec. 14, 1897
5¾	8	National Starch	4,450,700			..	9	Feb.	10	8¾	Feb.	10	9 Feb. 10, 1898
65	75	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1,	1897	2	*81	Jan.	24	*70	Mar.	5	*70½ Mar. 5, 1898
18	25	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan.,	1893	6	30	Jan.	27	30	Jan.	27	30 Jan. 27, 1898
5	7½	New Central Coal	5,000,000			..	8¼	Feb.	7	7	Jan.	5	8 Mar. 3, 1898
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	5,000,000		1896	6	26	Jan.	24	22	Mar.	1	24 Mar. 3, 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898	2	76	Jan.	31	*67	Jan.	22	73 Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000			..	..			..			86 Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22,	1897	3	..			..			117¼ Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb.	16	121	Jan.	4	*123½ Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10,	1898	4	..			..			*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1898	2½	..			..			*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900			..	7	Mar.	5	7	Mar.	5	7 Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896	2	..			..			*95 Sept. 22, 1897
300	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1,	1898	4	*350	Feb.	25	*350	Feb.	25	*350 Feb. 25, 1898
⅝	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			..	1½	Feb.	11	⅞	Jan.	7	1 Feb. 24, 1898
3	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			..	5¼	Feb.	11	*3	Jan.	26	4 Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898	2	..			..			*115 Sept. 29, 1897
166	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 4,	1898	1¾	*171½	Feb.	11	*168	Feb.	25	*168 Feb. 25, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000			..	..			..			5½ Dec. 22, 1897
1¼	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700			..	2¼	Jan.	27	2	Jan.	26	2¼ Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300		1801	4¾	..			..			10 Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	4	*184	Feb.	15	*182	Jan.	26	183⅝ Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000			..	25	Feb.	11	*21½	Jan.	11	23 Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Feb.,	1898	1¾	61¼	Jan.	8	*56	Feb.	4	57 Mar. 2, 1898
4	5	St. Louis & Southwestern	16,500,000			..	5	Feb.	2	3¾	Jan.	24	4½ Mar. 4, 1898
15	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5,	1887	8	25	Jan.	8	20½	Jan.	26	24 Feb. 11, 1898
77	80	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,792,686	Mar. 1,	1898	2½	*88	Feb.	15	80¼	Feb.	23	80¼ Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	Silver bullion certfs.	......				57¾	Jan.	13	56½	Feb.	24	56½ Feb. 24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898	3½	..			..			195 July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec. 3,	1897	3½	*147	Jan.	24	143½	Jan.	21	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31,	1897	5	*144½	Jan.	3	*144½	Jan.	22	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Oct.,	1897	2½	100	Feb.	17	100	Feb.	17	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400			..	..			..			10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3	..			..			*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,264,696			..	6¼	Jan.	8	5¾	Jan.	8	*6 Feb. 9, 1898
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893	1	*15	Feb.	10	*15	Feb.	10	*15 Feb. 10, 1898
35	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25,	1896	1¼	*41	Feb.	7	*38½	Feb.	8	*40 Feb. 10, 1898
20	25	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			..	22½	Feb.	25	20¾	Mar.	4	20 Mar. 4, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct.,	1897	1¾	..			..			*95 Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898	1	..		4	..			64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan.,	1898	2½	..			..			*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30,	1897	3½	..			..			165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15,	1897	3½	..			..			168 Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20,	1898	3	86	Jan.	17	86	Jan.	17	86 Jan. 17, 1898
3	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000			..	8	Jan.	17	5	Feb.	5	5 Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,897,925. The banks now hold $22,721,425 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $10,392,400, an increase in specie of $3,938,700, and a decrease in legal tenders of $4,675,400, a decrease in deposits of $10,538,500, and an increase in circulation of $20,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 12, '98.	Mar. 5, '98.	Mar. 13, '97.
Loans	$617,864,000	$628,256,400	$505,912,500
Specie	124,064,600	120,125,900	85,274,100
Legal tenders	72,527,300	77,202,700	112,262,900
Net deposits	695,481,900	706,020,400	578,693,800
Circulation	13,795,700	13,774,900	16,211,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mar. 12, '98.	Mar. 5, '98.	Mar. 13, '97.
Specie	$124,064,600	$120,125,900	$85,274,100
Legal tenders	72,527,300	77,202,700	112,262,900
Total res've.	$196,591,900	$197,328,600	$197,537,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	173,870,475	176,505,100	144,673,450
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$22,721,425	$20,823,500	$52,863,550

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,291,450	$27,153,100
Jan. 15	25,906,775	53,172,525	32,845,550
Jan. 22	31,275,300	57,067,800	37,378,800
Jan. 29	35,609,450	58,148,350	39,628,400
Feb. 5	34,751,625	64,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,457,050	61,632,225	36,518,575
Feb. 19	25,058,450	65,095,250	32,407,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,492,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	25,294,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,545,525

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 5	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
Chi. & East. Ill. pf., (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 21
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 13
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 13
Chi. & Northwestern pf., (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mar. 12	Mar. 23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Fort Worth & Denver City, stamped.	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
Manhattan Elevated (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 21
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
Nor. of New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	....	....
Oregon R'way & Nav. pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 2
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	....	....
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash.	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. pf.	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	....	....
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
Waynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	....	....
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Mar. 15	....	....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
United Traction & Electric of N. J.	¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
Amer. Waltham Watch (semi-an.)	3	Mar. 15	....	....
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 2
Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 2	Mar. 16
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1	....	....
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
North American Oil	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Spirits Distributing Co. 1st pf.	$1.75	Mar. 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 4	Mar. 20	Apr. 5
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United States Leather pf.	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Welsbach Light	$1	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Chicago Railway Term. Elevator Co.	....	....	Mar. 14	Annual
Colonial Brewery	Mar. 19	Mar. 25	Mar. 25	Annual
Folmer, Clogg & Company	....	....	Mar. 16	Special
German Alliance Insurance	....	....	Mar. 22	Election
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance	Mar. 19	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	....	....	Mar. 18	Special
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
Nicaragua Company	....	....	Mar. 23	Election
Panama Railroad	Apr. 2	Apr. 6	Apr. 4	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	....	....	Apr. 11	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	....	....	[illegible]	Special
Texas Pacific	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
West End Realty Company	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

High Grade Investment Securities
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$151,268,278.29		
Gold bullion	54,946,751.04	$206,215,029.33	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,969,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,570,540.00	36,398,609.00	*$169,816,420.33
Standard silver dollars	$395,000,863.00		
Silver bullion	906,121.30	$395,909,984.30	
Outstanding silver certificates	$393,466,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,525,953.00	$382,940,551.00	12,969,433.30
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,546,378.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	99,639,902.25	$104,186,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		104,186,280.00	.25
United States notes		$86,606,276.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$51,840,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	5,130,000.00	46,710,000.00	39,896,276.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,708,449.00		
National bank notes	3,279,884.13		
Fractional silver coin	11,909,178.03		
Fractional currency	40.24		
Minor coin	1,265,020.04		
Deposits in National banks	31,560,231.59		
Bonds and interest paid	309,947.39	$53,027,750.42	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,355,354.03		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,355,582.22		
Disbursing officers' balances	31,330,848.87		
Post Office Department account	4,170,182.62		
Miscellaneous items	2,153,774.56	50,365,742.30	2,662,008.12
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$225,339,138.00

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$445,746.20	$6,422,442.82	$98,474,158.56
Internal revenue	478,366.62	5,225,187.06	116,044,376.84
Miscellaneous	183,650.94	1,513,628.76	73,200,686.00
Total receipts	$1,107,763.76	$13,161,258.64	$287,719,221.40
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	331,000.00	2,709,000.00	72,225,555.85
War	220,000.00	1,540,000.00	45,277,312.12
Navy	225,000.00	1,180,000.00	23,631,535.24
Indians	10,000.00	2,083,000.00	8,805,151.51
Pensions	400,000.00	7,387,000.00	108,225,998.40
Interest	......	181,000.00	28,352,272.87
Total expenditures	$1,186,000.00	$15,080,000.00	$286,517,825.99
Excess of expenditures over receipts	78,236.24	1,868,741.36	†1,201,395.41
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	5,000.00	382,875.00	20,240,875.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	59,850.00	616,074.50	11,580,277.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$514,206,854.00	$91,600,537.00	$605,807,391.00
This fiscal year	19,699,826.00	1,704,736.00	21,404,562.00
This month	507,340.00	63,995.00	571,335.00
This day	40,875.00	2,440.00	43,315.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$11,729,980
Week ended March 12, 1897	9,411,463
From Jan. 1, 1898	89,558,906
From Jan. 1, 1897	93,754,731

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 8, 1898	$9,957,487
Week ended March 9, 1897	8,968,918
From Jan. 1, 1898	81,615,215
From Jan. 1, 1897	70,127,002

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$3,586,479
Week ended March 12, 1897	145,254
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,685,177
From Jan. 1, 1897	858,916

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$100,250
Week ended March 12, 1897	127,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,519,725
From Jan. 1, 1897	901,700

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$2,486,229
Week ended March 12, 1897	18,254
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,165,452

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$42,784

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$36,108
Week ended March 12, 1897	12,700
From Jan. 1, 1898	531,485
From Jan. 1, 1897	433,390

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$576,015
Week ended March 12, 1897	1,038,783
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,310,876
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,838,200

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$539,905
Week ended March 12, 1897	1,026,083
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,779,391
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,404,810

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$3,622,587
Week ended March 12, 1897	157,954
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,216,662
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,292,306

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$676,265
Week ended March 12, 1897	1,165,783
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,841,601
From Jan. 1, 1897	9,239,971

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$2,946,322

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 12, 1897	$1,007,829
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,624,939
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,947,565

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 13.—The money market has tightened considerably, and an advance in the bank rate is mooted. The American demand for gold has exceeded all expectations, and in addition to all the bar gold, about £400,000 in Japanese yen has been bought for New York. This, with the withdrawal of eagles, has induced the Bank of England to raise the price of Japanese, French, and German gold coins to 76s 5d per ounce.

The Stock Exchange is unsettled. Settlement was only got over with considerable assistance for the "lame ducks." Political uncertainties help to keep the market very nervous.

The sharp advance in Madrid exchange is interpreted as foreboding an imminent collapse in Spain, unless Paris assists her. The situation in Brazil is also making holders very uncomfortable. Foreigners generally are depressed. Argentines and Chileans range from 1½ to 3 points lower, and Brazilians 4 points; Chinese and Japanese show substantial decreases, while Portuguese and Turkish are leading the European declines.

Home railways are distinctly lower, and Americans have lost heavily, mainly on Wall Street selling. Louisville and Nashville Railway shares fell 5¾ points; Union Pacific preferred, 5 points; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4 points; Erie firsts, 3¾ points; Northern Pacific preferred, 3¾ points; Union Pacific, 3¾ points; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 3¼; New York Central and Hudson, 3¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3¼; Illinois Central, 3; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, 3; Wabash income, 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 2¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2¾; Northern Pacific ordinary, 2¾; Southern preferred, 2¾; Denver and Rio Grande common, Erie common, Missouri, Kansas and Texas common, Norfolk and Western ordinary, and Wabash preferred shares, from 1 point to 1½ points.

Canadian railway shares suffered small decreases, and Argentine and Mexican railways went from 2 to 2½ points lower.

The Saturday Review, referring to the flotation of the joint stock company that will take over the business of Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, says: "The quotations on shares represent nothing more than a gamble, and a calm examination of the prospectus compels the conclusion that the company is overcapitalized. The actual dividend, on the basis of the profits of 1897, will be only a little over 4 per cent. Shares bought in the market at the present premium show, therefore, a yield of only 2½ per cent."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 13.—The market is much quieter. Last week was less than an average week, not because there were no buyers, but because of efforts to obtain concessions, and also because of the long delivery required. India has taken fair lines, but the troubles at Bombay prevent much business that would otherwise be done. American political possibilities assist in the same direction.

Yarns, while quiet, keep firm and are well engaged. Speaking generally, the bias of the market is slightly downward, though not with a uniform decline. Cotton has plenty of buyers still, if price and delivery suit.

The German market is pausing. France, however, has done more business in yarns, which are slightly higher.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $[illegible]; SURPLUS, $[illegible].
FRANK TILFORD, President,
R. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. C. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK,
COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.
Capital $200,000
Surplus and undivided profits 196,837
$396,837
OFFICERS:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Government AND
Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

CURTIS & COMPANY,
Stocks, Grain, Cotton,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Two private wires to
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
Private wire to
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Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS,
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford,
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 12	$732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,988
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,065
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,889
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,108
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,596,105
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,810,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,796,340

*Five days.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents.
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HENRY C. DEMING,
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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
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DIRECTORS:
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Marcellus Hartley,
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Eugene Delano,
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C. C. Cuyler,
George L. Rives,
John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,
J. Hampden Robb,
James W. Alexander,
William H. Slocum,
George Coppell,
John J. McCook,
Oliver Ames,
Chauncey M. Depew,
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Sidney Dillon Ripley,
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L. C. Weir,
Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.
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Thos. F. Ryan.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y
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Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:
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BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.
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ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.
Capital . . . $1,000,000
DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
ALLOWS INTEREST. MANAGES ESTATES.
MAKES INVESTMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.
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HATCH & FOOTE,
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Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds
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No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.